

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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HAIG, GROMYKO CONTINUE TALKS IN NEW YORK

OW290302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko held their second round of highly sensitive talks on the relations of the two superpowers at the Soviet mission to the United Nations this afternoon.

A U.S. official disclosed that Haig and Gromyko discussed among other things the defining of the scope of nuclear arms talks scheduled to begin in Geneva on November 30, 1981.

"Despite the Soviet-American agreement to open talks, prospects for early progress are rated slim. The superpowers have not even agreed on which weapons are to be discussed," said a report on the latest issue of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

The United States wants the initial focus to be on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union now has about 180 missiles targeted on Europe, and the United States plans to begin deploying 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles beginning in 1982. The Soviet Union is known to favour a broader scope for the talks to include U.S. nuclear armed aircraft in Europe.

UNIDO CONSULTATION MEETING ENDS 25 SEP

OW251958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, September (XINHUA) -- The five-day consultation meeting of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on the capital goods industry ended here this afternoon with the approval of the draft conclusions and recommendations. The meeting, which is aimed at considering the ways of helping Third World countries develop and expand capital goods industries, was attended by some 150 representatives from 75 countries and 12 international organizations.

The draft conclusions, which is the first document in this field adopted by UNIDO, calls on UNIDO to give priority to assisting those developing countries with no or only embryonic capital goods industry to plan the long-term development of the industrial sector, and more particularly, of the capital goods sector. The disparity in production is very wide between the developed countries and the developing countries. At present, developing countries import about 97 percent of their equipment from the developed countries. Their share in total world production in 1977 was of the order of 8.5 percent.

Many representatives called on the industrialized countries to help the developing countries in funds, technology and personnel training. They pointed out that the cooperation between them should be based on equality and mutual benefit.

Addressing the meeting, the Chinese representative introduced the experiences and lessons in the development of its capital goods industry.

UN SPEECHES URGE NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ORDER

OW261256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Foreign ministers of the Philippines, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Iraq, Uruguay and Barbados have voiced opposition to big-power interference in the internal affairs or armed invasion of the small nations, and called for a change in the present structure of world political and economic order during the first week of general debate at the current 36th UN General Assembly session.



Foreign Minister of Bangladesh Mohammad Shamsul Haq said, "Peace can be secured in Afghanistan and Kampuchea by withdrawal of all foreign troops from those countries and leaving their peoples free to determine their own destiny without external intervention in any form." The problems in Afghanistan and Kampuchea should not be viewed as isolated phenomena as they fall into a pattern as interlinked parts of a larger and wider crisis with its causes rooted in the present world order which "tends to divide and polarize the nations, and breed fear, distrust and power rivalry," he said.

Carlos P. Romulo, foreign minister of the Philippines, expressed concern with the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, where the use of force and repression of people are being practiced. "We cannot give our willing assent to flagrant violations of the (UN) Charter or ignore the danger to world peace inherent in these intolerable acts of aggression," he declared.

Estanislao Valdes Otero, foreign minister of Uruguay, said his country had "strongly condemned the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and emphasized that it created a dangerous point of conflict which must be solved as soon as possible."

Foreign Minister of Barbados said that Moscow and Washington "choose the internal conflicts of Latin America and the Caribbean to extend their theatre of war."

Foreign ministers of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Egypt and Iraq condemned South Africa and Israel for their persistent policies of expansion and aggression. They urged the international community to take effective measures including comprehensive sanctions to force them to fully implement the related resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka A.C. Shamum Hameed said that politics was not the only source of friction and insecurity in the world. Economic imbalance was an equally important factor. On the forthcoming summit conference in Cancun, Mexico, he said, though nobody expected miraculous breakthroughs to result from that meeting, but a stage would be set for a genuine attempt to refashion North-South relationship.

Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Abdulai O. Conteh said the United Nations must now seriously address itself to the necessity of launching a global round of negotiations. "It is clear that changes in international economic relationships are in the interest of both rich and poor nations, and everything must not be done to forge a global consensus on a 'programme of survival' and to translate the emergent consensus into action," he stressed.

#### NONALIGNED COUNTRIES COORDINATE POSITIONS AT UN

OW290300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA) -- The non-aligned countries wound up their two-day meeting here today, which was called for coordinating their positions on international issues facing the current General Assembly session. The meeting, which began on September 25, was attended by foreign ministers and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries to the 36th General Assembly session and took up a number of important issues including southern Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

A communique adopted by the meeting reaffirmed the support of the non-aligned countries for the Namibian and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle for national independence. The non-aligned countries deplored the United States' hostile policies towards the Namibian and Palestinian peoples and its support to South Africa and Israel, the communique said.

On Kampuchea, the non-aligned countries expressed support for a peaceful political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region including Kampuchea. They also reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion.

The non-aligned countries called for a political settlement in Afghanistan, on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of nonintervention and non-interference.

On September 25 the meeting admitted Ecuador and Belize as full members of the Non-aligned Movement, bringing its total membership to 97.

The ministers and heads of delegations also decided to fully support the candidature of Mr. Salim Ahmad Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania to the post of secretary-general of the United Nations. Mr. Salim has also had full support of the Organization of African Unity.

#### ZHANG WENJIN GIVES RECEPTION FOR ASEAN ENVOYS

OW290912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, gave a banquet in New York this evening in honour of the delegations of the five ASEAN members.

Present at the banquet were S. Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, and S. Dhanabalan, foreign minister, of Singapore; Carlos P. Romulo, foreign minister of the Philippines; the permanent representatives to the UN of Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand; and the minister counsellor to the UN of Indonesia.

Zhang Wenjin also met foreign ministers of Austria, Greece, Argentina and Romania separately here today.

On September 25, he met foreign ministers of Sweden, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Malaysia respectively.

#### CUBA, KAMPUCHEA COOPERATION ACCORD NOTED

OW230158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] According to a 20 September report in Cuba's GRANMA, Cuba and the Kampuchea bogus regime signed a 1981-1985 agreement of cooperation at Phnom Penh on 19 September. Under this agreement, the two countries will cooperate in the cultural, educational, scientific, arts, sports and journalistic fields.

#### BRIEFS

TRAINING FOR RICE EXPERTS -- Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- The second session of an international training course in breeding of hybrid rice opened today in Changsha, Hunan. The course is sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the International Rice Research Institute. Fourteen specialists and technicians from Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, India and Thailand are attending the course, which will last 1 month. Prof Yuan Longping, a pioneer in breeding hybrid rice, and other rice breeding experts and specialists on pests and diseases and soil science from the Hunan Provincial Institute of Agricultural Sciences will give a series of lectures. The course is part of the 1981 technical cooperation plan between the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the International Rice Research Institute. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 14 Sep 81 OW]

REAGAN LETTER ON FOREIGN AID BILL NOTED

OW271444 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan sent a letter on 23 September to Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said: The United States is now faced with some most serious adventurist challenges from the Soviet Union and its agents in the southwest Asian, the Caribbean, and African areas. The U.S. Senate had conducted debates from 23 September on the foreign aid authorization bill for the fiscal year 1982.

Reagan urged the Senate not to reduce foreign aid. He said: The bill which I ask you to approve will become an important tool to help us deal with these challenges and to promote and safeguard U.S. interests abroad. He asked the Senate to note that to further curtail this foreign aid plan will have serious impact on our foreign policy and endanger U.S. security.

REAGAN PROPOSES DEEPER U.S. BUDGET CUTS

OW251246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 24 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan proposed today a new package of budget cuts and the saving of some 16 billion dollars in 1982 and a total of 80 billion dollars over the next three years in an attempt to hold down the 1982 deficit and put the budget on a path of balance in three years. The decision was made in the light of the worsening economic situation characterized by record-high interest rates, return of double-digit inflation and slow-down industrial production. The grim economic conditions foretold a growing federal deficit next year, which would be 20 billion dollars or more above the 42.5 billion dollar target.

In a nationally televised address tonight, Reagan said his administration's immediate challenge is to hold down the deficit in the fiscal year that begins next week (Oct. 1st). "A number of threats are now appearing, they will drive the deficit upward" and the administration "can't achieve its goal of a balanced budget by 1984 without further cut", the President noted.

The new package includes: reducing the 1982 appropriation for most government agencies and programs by 12 percent; shrinking the size of the non-defense payroll over the next three years by 75,000 jobs; dismantling the Departments of Energy and Education, with some of the activities in both departments to be continued either independently or in other areas of government; reducing federal loan guarantees; and reforming government benefit plans and welfare programs.

Reagan said, "None of these steps will be easy. We are going through a period of difficult and painful readjustment" and "our problems won't suddenly disappear next week, next month or next year." He urged belt-tightening and sacrifices from all Americans.

After the new cuts, the revised outlay estimates will be 722.3 billion dollars for fiscal 1982, 769 billion for fiscal 1983 and 818.8 billion for fiscal 1984. This is the second package of budget cuts announced by the Reagan administration since it took office early this year. On February 18, the President outlined his economic recovery program which includes spending cuts and reductions in personal tax rates. On March 10, Reagan transmitted to Congress his proposals for a complete revision of the 1982 budget and for saving 6.4 billion dollars in 1981, 48.6 billion in 1982 and a total of 197 billion in 1982-84.

The budget cut proposals have become one of the most controversial issues in the country. During the past two months, there have been heated debates within the administration, in Congress and among economists over the size and areas of the cuts. The cuts have also caused angry reactions from the working people, such as the demonstration on September 19 by a quarter of a million people in Washington.

HONGQI ON HISTORY OF SOVIET HEGEMONISM

HK260800 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 17.1 Sep 81 pp 21-25

[Article by Li Yuan Ming [2621 0337 2494]: "Historical Roots of Soviet Hegemonism"]

[Text] It is not an accidental phenomenon, but one with deep social, economic, ideological and historical roots, that the Soviet social imperialists have been pursuing hegemonism throughout the world. If we trace the historical roots of Soviet hegemonism, we can see that there is an obvious historical tradition in its military conquests of neighboring countries, its policies of seeking world hegemony, its theory of expansion abroad and its methods and strategy of aggression.

## I

The predecessor of the Soviet Union was czarist Russia. For centuries, using their military forces supplemented by diplomatic means, the czars expanded their territories in every direction and forced other countries to "merge" into it; thus they established a vast country. Roughly, czarist Russia had the following characteristics in its development:

1. Czarist Russia was the product of continuous expansion and aggression. During the 14th and 15th centuries the Duchy of Moscow gradually grew strong in its struggle against the Mongolian rule and finally conquered the golden horde, unified all the dukedoms in Russia and founded a powerful and prosperous Russian national state. The Russian people have a history of heroic struggle against the Tartar aggression, the French aggression of Napoleon Bonaparte and other foreign aggressions.

Marx pointed out that when the Russian people made their first appearance in history their places of origin were the upper Volga and the upper regions of its tributaries, the upper Dnieper, the upper Don and the upper Severnaya Dvina. The coast at the end of the Gulf of Finland was the only sea coast area of their territories." (Marx: "Inside Story of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century," p 79) However, in the history of three centuries after their appearance, the czars such as Ivan IV, Peter I, Catherine II, Alexander I and Nicholas I continuously expanded their territory. By the first half of the 19th century Russia had already been expanded into an enormous empire that occupied vast areas in both Europe and Asia with a total area of 22.8 million square kilometers, 20 times bigger than the kingdom of Russia at the beginning of 16th century. This empire occupied 1/6 of the world's land area and its territory stretched to half of Europe and 1/3 of Asia. Alexander III once boasted: "Russia is the sixth continent." The speed, scale and continuousness of the expansion of the Russian empire was rare in world history.

2. The Russian empire constantly pursued a policy of world conquest. At the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th, Peter I (1682-1725) started czarist Russia's struggle for world hegemony. While striving to gain a foothold on the Baltic Sea, Peter I wrested from Sweden a castle on the bank of the Neva River and built in its vicinity Paulograd, which was later called St Petersburg, and moved his capital there from Moscow. Marx pointed out that the new capital built by Peter I within the range of the fire of a gun on the border of his country "was not the traditional center of the development of the nation but a hideout painstakingly selected for the purpose of engaging in international schemes." (ibid, p 81) From the very beginning the moving of the capital to St Petersburg as a remote center showed that "a circle was waiting to be drawn." (ibid) The moving of the capital was a signal of Russia's ambition to establish world hegemony.



Peter I focused his aggression and expansion on Europe. To consolidate Russia's position in the Baltic Sea, control eastern Europe and then to bide his time for invading western Europe, Peter I planned to annex Poland to Russia and seize the Balkans. Asia was an important region in his aggression and expansion. He formulated the expansionist policies to conquer central Asia through occupying Caucasia and then seize west Asia and India to gain a foothold in the Indian Ocean. He also cherished ambitions for the territory in China's northwest and northeast and planned to build Russian castles in the Heilongjiang River basin.

Wresting hegemony over the sea was an important part of his policy for seeking world hegemony. Every war he launched aimed clearly at seizing water areas. For example, his two wars against Turkey aimed at conquering the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea, his war against Sweden aimed at conquering the Baltic Sea and his interference in Persia aimed at conquering the Caspian Sea. Peter I openly said, "When Russia can enter the Indian Ocean freely, it will be able to establish its military and political rule all over the world." (Quoted in "The Aggression and Expansion of Peter I" published in "Historical Study" No 1 1977) This showed that what he wanted to seize was not merely footholds but world hegemony on the sea.

This systematic policy of worldwide aggression formulated by Peter I at the beginning of the 18th century was pursued by the rulers of Russia after him. As Marx and Engels said, Peter I was "the founder of the policies of modern Russia" (Marx: "Inside Story of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century," p 77) and he was an "emperor who directed his successors by his various aggressive policies." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 12 p 637).

3. Czarist Russia made up a series of expansionist theories. Back in the reign of Vasily III (1505-1533), a high-ranking monk sent in a memorial, in which he said, "Moscow is the successor of the world's biggest capital, ancient Rome; the second Rome -- Constantinople -- was the first successor to Rome; Moscow is the third Rome and there will never be a fourth Rome." ("General History of the Soviet Union," edited by A.M. Panklatova, vol 1, p 262) Throughout the empire of Russia the "superiority of the Slavic nations" was propagated and it was clamorously advocated that the great Russian nation was a particularly excellent nation of the first order and should have the power to lead other nations. Pan-Slavism, a variety of Russian chauvinism, described Russia as the representative and leader of all the Slavic nations and attempted to enforce on them Russia's reactionary political structure and backward social economic system. They spared no efforts in advocating the establishment, on the basis of the Russian empire, of a great Slavic empire that would stretch its territories to Europe, Asia and Africa, including in them the vast area "from the Nile to the Neva, from the Elbe to China, from the Volga to the Euphrates and from the Ganges to the Danube." (M. Peterovich, "The Emergence of Russian Pan-Slavism," English edition, p 241) This empire would consist of not only Slavic nations but also many non-Slavic nations. For according to the logic of Russian chauvinism, since those non-Slavic nations that inhabited areas in the neighborhood of the Slavic nations were mixed among areas inhabited by Slavic nations, their historic destiny was inseparably linked with Russia; therefore, they "must join the Pan-Slavic union." As for the areas of Asia Minor, the Ganges, the Euphrates and the Nile in Africa, though not inhabited by the Slavic nations, they should also be included in the territories of the empire because they were concerned with the "interests" and the "security" of the Russian chauvinists.

Czarist Russia called its bloody military conquests "seeking the protection of Russia" and "voluntary merger" by other nations. In order to propagate the reasonableness of its aggression and expansion, it concocted some other theses such as the so-called "common motherland," "preventing the expansion of other countries," "emancipating the people of other nations," "Russia's needs for coastal areas," "natural borders," "threats to the security of the empire" and "concerns with its interests."

4. Czarist Russia had a comprehensive series of aggressive and expansive methods and strategies. In its struggle for hegemony, czarist Russia primarily relied upon its military forces -- that is to say, by means of waging wars of naked aggression. From 1547 to 1917, it was engaged in 34 large-scale wars, nearly all of which were wars of foreign expansion that it launched. Moreover, backed with wars, it "exploited the contradictions of interests and greed among other powers to attain its goals and incited other powers to do each other in so that it could reap benefits in their confrontations without making any efforts, and so that it could carry out its aggressive policies more smoothly." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 22 p 19)

The focal point for czarist Russia's contention for hegemony was in Europe. For centuries, the targets of its attacks were: in the north, defeating Sweden and seizing a foothold on the Baltic Sea; in the south, invading Turkey and seizing footholds on the Black Sea; and in the west, annexing Poland and seizing the long corridor of Europe. Primarily the czars adopted military means supplemented by diplomatic activities full of schemes and conspiracies. It craftily exploited their contradictions to unite some countries to fight against the others, suddenly turned Poland, Sweden and Turkey into its allies, and then suddenly turned them into its military enemies so as to attain its goals step by step.

In order to seize hegemony in Europe, czarist Russia tried in every possible way to exploit the conflicts between the European powers. During the French revolution and the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte, while England and France were constantly in conflict, czarist Russia allied six times with England against France and twice with France against England. It sometimes exploited the force of England and sometimes exploited that of France to strengthen its position in Europe and along with the complete collapse of Napoleon's empire, czarist Russia gradually gained its hegemony in Europe. Under the pretext of preventing the further intensification of conflict or of providing "military aid," it sent troops to one of the parties that were engaged in war and put the "country that received its aid" under its control. In 1833, czarist Russia used the troops it had sent into Turkey to force Turkey to sign the unequal treaty of Hunar Iskelesi. According to the secret clauses in this treaty, Turkey affirmed that the Black Sea Straits were open to Russian warships, but were closed to those of any other countries. As a result, for a time the Black Sea became a Russian inland lake and Turkey was reduced to Russia's doorkeeper.

Czarist Russia took advantage of the weakness of semicolonial China to force, by means of military occupation and threat and diplomatic blackmail of the Qing government to sign a series of unequal treaties, by which it robbed more than 1.5 million square kilometers of Chinese territory. For example, in May 1858, taking the opportunity when the joint aggressive forces of England and France seized Tianjin and imperiled Beijing, czarist Russia sent troops directly toward Aihui and threatened China by saying that it was going to join England and France to fight against China and forced the Qing government to sign the unequal "Aihui Treaty." Then, less than half a month later, posing as a "mediator" between China and England and France, it played diplomatic tricks and lured and threatened China into signing another unequal treaty, the "Tianjin Treaty" before the English and French aggressors did. In fact, at that time czarist Russia did not have enough actual strength to back its aggression in the Far East; however, with the two unequal treaties it robbed China of more than 600,000 square kilometers of territory and gained some other privileges without shedding even a single drop of blood. Soon after the signing of the "Aihui Treaty," Marx pointed out that it enabled "Russia to get the richest area between the Tatar Strait and Lake Baykal." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 12 p 625) Engels pointed out, by the "Aihui Treaty," Russia "robbed from China a territory as big as the sum of those of France and Germany and a river as long as the Danube." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 12 p 66))

The aggressive activities of czarist Russia, its hegemonist policies, expansionist theses and aggressive methods and strategies formed a very obstinate force of historical tradition, which had its impact on and dominance over the foreign policies of czarist Russia's rulers in the past.



## II

In 1917, the October Socialist Revolution led by Lenin overthrew the reactionary rule of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie in Russia, established a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought about a fundamental change in Russia's foreign policies. In both theory and practice, Lenin resolutely strived against Russia's historical tradition of contending for world hegemony. With resentment, he denounced czarist Russia's annexationist policies, pointing out, "in fact, it has been known throughout the world that the czarist government has oppressed more than 100 million people of other nationalities within the borders of Russia for decades, and it has also been for decades that Russia has been carrying out policies of robbery toward China, Persia, Armenia and Galicia." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 22, p 116) He solemnly declared: "We Russian workers and peasants will never retain by force any stretch of land that does not belong to great Russia, or any colony." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 25 p 40) On the second day after the victory of the October Revolution, the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets approved the "peace decree" drafted by Lenin, in which opposing occupation of the territories of other countries, respecting the sovereignty of countries, national self-determination, equality and mutual benefits were adopted as the basic foreign policies of the Soviet Government and in which it was announced that all unequal treaties signed by Russia with other countries were abrogated.

On 18 December 1917, the people's committee promulgated its resolution on the independence of Finland. Time and again the Soviet Government issued announcements and declarations to China, denouncing czarist Russia's crimes in forcibly occupying the Chinese territories. In the announcement issued to China on 27 September 1920 it clearly announced: "All treaties signed by the Russian Government in the past are nullified. The Soviet Government surrenders all the Chinese territories robbed by Russia in the past and all the Russian concessions in the Chinese territory and returns gratuitously and forever to China anything that had been cruelly robbed from China by the czarist government and the Russian bourgeoisie." Because of the historical conditions at that time, Lenin's proletarian policies were not completely realized.

Lenin firmly held the view that all nations had the right to decide their own destiny and pointed out at the same time: "A proletariat cannot be a socialist proletariat if it allows its own nation to conduct the slightest violent activities against other nations." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 21 p 296) Lenin held that, from its beginning to the end, the communist cause of any nation was its own cause, and "communism could not be transplanted by force" (ibid, vol 29 p 148), and that "consideration should be given to all the stages of development of other countries and never must Moscow order things around." (ibid, vol 29 p 149)

Lenin steadfastly opposed Russian chauvinism and pointed out that it was "a thing to be disgusted to the utmost." (ibid, vol 20 p 412) Time and again he warned the party that Russian chauvinism was displayed in the form of big power chauvinism in foreign relations, and if it was allowed to grow, it would lead to the repetition of the colonial policies of the czars and the betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Obviously, Lenin's theses and practices in foreign relations thoroughly broke away from the traditional policies of seeking world hegemony that had been pursued by czarist Russia for centuries.

After the death of Lenin, during the period under Stalin's leadership, the Soviet Union, on the whole, carried out a foreign policy in conformance with proletarian internationalism and made tremendous contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world and to the struggle for world peace. However, later, Stalin began to sing one-sided praises to the great Russian nation and its culture and history, and made one-sided evaluations of Ivan IV and Peter I who vigorously conducted aggression and expansion and of the generals who won battles for czarist Russia. He criticized in writing Engels' well-known scientific work "The Foreign Policy of the Czarist Government of Russia" and unjustly found fault with Engels' "Overestimate" of the reactionary role of the czars' policies. In this work, Engels most correctly pointed out, "every time the czarist government seized territory, used violence and carried out oppression, it was under the pretense of enlightening the people, of liberalism and of emancipating the people of other nations." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 22 p 26) Due to his overemphasis of the role and interests of the great Russian nation, Stalin committed chauvinist mistakes in handling foreign relations. This had a marked negative impact on the Soviet foreign policies after him.

## III

Khrushchev, and particularly the leading group headed by Brezhnev, have completely betrayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, continuously bullied other independent countries, interfered with them, controlled them, expanded into them, and carried out aggression against them, and thus they have been pursuing hegemonism all over the world. The only difference that can be found between them and the czars is that limited by its strength, czarist Russia vainly sought hegemony in Europe; Soviet hegemonists, however, because of pernicious expansion of its strength, aimed at establishing their hegemony over the whole world.

Now the focus of the global strategy of the Soviet hegemonists remains in Europe; they are more ambitious than czarist Russia and their aggressive hands are being stretched further out. The main content of their offensive strategy is as follows: To wrest overall military supremacy over the United States; to intensify the military pressure on its Western front (Western Europe and the Mediterranean Sea) and on its eastern front (the Pacific Ocean, Japan and China), and to choose the main direction of their offensives on the south front (Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia) where the strength of the West is weak and the situation is turbulent. In order to link up the eastern and western fronts, thereby completing their encirclement of Europe, this offensive global strategy of the Soviet Union will only make it the main source of war.

Under the pretense of protecting the "interests" and "safety" of the Soviet Union, the Soviet leading group has gone farther than czarist Russian imperialism in including diverse places in the world in its sphere of influence. They made a great hue and cry that "European affairs are an important part of Soviet foreign affairs.... The safety of the Soviet Union is inseparable from that of Europe." "The Mediterranean is an area closely connected with the southern areas of our country," and "we are certainly not guests on this sea." "The Near East is nearer to the Soviet Union than those countries that voiced the threat.... No one should overlook this." The Soviet Union "has the legitimate right to protect the safety of the Indian Ocean, for the Indian Ocean is the only direct waterway linking its European and Asian areas." The above are only a few of their allegations. Recently, it has been engaged in activities of penetration, subversion and sabotage and intensified its foreign aggression and expansion. By employing the Cuban mercenary troops to interfere in the internal affairs of African countries, by abetting and supporting the Vietnamese regional hegemonist activities including its invasion in Kampuchea and occupation of Laos, and finally by their flagrant direct military occupation of Afghanistan, a nonalliance country in the Third World, the Soviet hegemonists have promoted their offensive strategy into a new stage.

The Soviet leading group does its utmost to advocate the reasonableness of its military interference in and aggression against other sovereign countries. The expansionists of czarist Russia did so in the guise of "Pan-Slavism," "emancipating the people of various nations," "Russia's protection being sought" and "voluntary mergence." However, the Soviet leading group has raised more tricky banners such as "exercising international duties," "safeguarding the socialist system" and "supporting national liberation struggles." Under the pretext of "internationalism" they have distorted patriotism, and alleged that "under the socialist system patriotism can be said to be breaking the bounds of national borders.... In a socialist country the word motherland has more than its traditional meaning of the single country one belongs to." They have also made a hue and cry that "the nature of borders has been changed.... Safeguarding the borders and defending the socialist motherland is no longer limited to the scope of the country itself and has become an undertaking of an international nature." They have used the pretext of defending the socialist system to carry out naked military conquest, and alleged, "militarily, the function of defending a socialist country contains much more content than the mere safeguarding of the national interests of a single country."

Using the pretext of "supporting national liberation struggles," they have disguised themselves as the "natural friend and ally" of the Third World countries, and said that the Soviet Union was prepared to "guarantee their safety" at any time and by any means including military ones. They have openly declared that if the situation demands, the Soviet Union will still play in other regions of the world the old tricks that it played in its invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and in its forcible occupation of Afghanistan in 1979. Recently, the Soviet Union has continuously and wantonly interfered in the internal affairs of Poland, threatened that unless defended by the Soviet Union, there would be no guarantee to the "independence, sovereignty and borders" of Poland, and completed its military deployment for military interference in Poland at any time.

For many years, the Soviet Union has deployed a large number of troops near the Sino-Soviet border, which constitutes a serious threat to our country. It has also been continuously engaged in activities of subversion and sabotage against our country. During the negotiations on the problems of Sino-Soviet borders, although our country did not ask them to return the approximately 1.5 million square kilometers of territory that was ceded to the Soviet Union in the past when we pointed out the unequal nature of the Sino-Russian treaties, the Soviet hegemonists not only denied the unequal nature of the Sino-Russian treaties and the fact that czarist Russia robbed large stretches of our country's territory, but also further delineated the borderline to incorporate into its territory the areas in our territory that had been wantonly occupied by czarist Russia and the Soviet Union and those they attempted to occupy. By so doing, the annexationist policy of the empire of czarist Russia was further developed in to frenzied extent.

Like czarist Russia, the Soviet hegemonists feel their lack of economic strength; therefore, they have been doing their best to turn the Soviet Union into a first-rate world military power, an enormous deterrent force that threatens countries all over the world. At present, in order to achieve its world hegemony, the Soviet Union has mainly adopted two means: the first is a war -- to conquer by war. Its concrete use of this means was reflected in its military conquest in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. The second is peace -- to conquer without fighting a war. This is what it has become accustomed to saying -- to gain the spoils of war without bloodshed. For this, the Soviet hegemonists still adopted the extremely tricky diplomacy backed by military strength which the czars in the past ingeniously adopted. They have been creating the impression of "detente" everywhere to numb and split world peace forces and have forced the West to compromise under unfavorable conditions, thus creating favorable conditions for them to stir up trouble and to launch local war and even world war.

From the above, we can see that the Soviet hegemonists have inherited the historical tradition of the czarist Russian empire for world hegemony, and the only difference is that they are painted in "socialist" red.

#### SOVIET FLEET DELEGATION VISITS COASTAL POLAND

OW271309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- According to Polish press agency, a Soviet Baltic Fleet delegation visited Poland's coastal areas from 21 to 25 September. During the visit, the Soviet delegation visited a marine school and signal corps units in Gdynia and a naval specialist training center in Ustka.

The visit by the Soviet Baltic Fleet delegation was made after the mammoth military exercise, code named "West -- 81", was held by the Soviet naval ground and air forces in western USSR that borders Poland and in the Baltic waters from 4 to 12 September.

CHINESE RED CROSS TEAM VISITS KAMPUCHEA

HK280809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "On the Territory of the Heroic Country"]

[Text] A Chinese Red Cross delegation visited the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea in early September, in order to strengthen friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples and support the Kampuchean people's struggle to resist Vietnam and defend their country. The visit was made at the invitation of the Democratic Kampuchea Red Cross.

Passing through thick jungle and crossing swift-running streams, the delegation came to a camp in the area controlled by Democratic Kampuchea in the Phnom Malai Mountains, where they were welcomed by the Kampuchean Army and people who are battling in the frontline of the struggle against Vietnam. Flowers were offered in a gesture of friendship from the Kampuchean people to the Chinese people. They applauded and their eyes were filled with tears of emotion.

This was the rainy season, and the weather was changeable; the mountain roads were rough and muddy. We rode on elephants across the mountains and streams, and called at many villages, hospitals and schools in the Phnom Malai Mountains. The Kampuchean people have dried their tears and are ready for new battles in a new spirit. One day we came to eggplant village, so called because all kinds of eggplants grow there. As soon as we entered the village, we saw several women wearing Red Cross badges who were sweeping up. The village head (Baijim) said, this is a jungle area ridden with disease, especially malaria, which has killed so many. It seemed that everyone in the village had had malaria, and some had had it more times than they could remember. Even babies under 2 weeks old were no exception. In order to reduce the incidence of disease, the Democratic Kampuchea Red Cross has mobilized the masses to focus on public health and concentrate on preventive measures. A public health group has been set up in the village, and everyone is regularly sweeping up to keep the place clean. The incidence of disease in the village has now fallen somewhat.

Eggplant village currently consists of some 200 households. The village has opened a school and hospital and set up a literature and art propaganda team. The village committee organizes everyone to take part in production. They have grown a lot of grain and vegetables such as maize, cassava, eggplant, and gourds. They meet their own needs and deliver all their surplus to the national army and the guerrillas.

The housing area for disabled army men was set up to resettle members of the national army and guerrillas who were wounded in combat and consequently lack the means to fend for themselves. Working in extremely difficult and arduous conditions, the Democratic Kampuchea Red Cross has set up many areas for disabled army men, basing its efforts on the humanitarian principle of healing the wounded and rescuing the dying, and has taken care of the livelihood of large numbers of disabled army men.

The disabled army men's area in the Phnom Malai Mountains new village is one of these. A young girl is in charge of the area. She used to be in the guerrillas, and was transferred to the rear areas after being wounded in the head in combat with the Vietnamese. She said at present there are 350 disabled army men living in this area, and most of them have been assigned work such as making furniture and bamboo ware, growing vegetables and so on. The state periodically provides them with material relief. It also helps the disabled to set up households, based on the voluntary principle. The area head said: "Last year several disabled couples were married. Five more were married this year, and 10 others are engaged." Comrade (Nin) was married last year, and now has a baby daughter. He was a soldier in the national army, who lost his left leg in combat in the (Cha Kao) area. He said: "Since I was wounded, I have been well looked after by the party and government and respected by the masses. I have established a household and am leading a smooth and steady life."



Conditions in the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea remain very hard. We visited several hospitals. They were very primitive and short of medicine and equipment; even the operating theaters were only thatched huts. Doctors operate on the wounded by the light of two torches. The wards are thatched sheds open to the four winds. Despite this, the people are optimistic. A Kampuchean comrade accompanying us said, "things are much better now compared with 1979. At that time we went without food for days at a time; we even had no water. Although conditions are still rather poor, so long as we persistently resist the Vietnamese, strengthen national unity, and put into effect the political program of the patriotic, democratic and national unity front, we will certainly be able to throw the Vietnamese aggressor troops off our soil. When that happens, we will certainly work with redoubled effort to build Kampuchea into a more beautiful and prosperous land".

THAI PAPER CITED ON USSR USE OF TOXIC GAS

OW251254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Bangkok, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Soviet personnel were observed using chemical agents in the Kampuchean war as far back as March, 1979, when the Vietnamese troops were trying to encircle the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the Phnom Malai area near the Thai border, reports the Bangkok POST here today.

This was reported by a Bangkok POST-READERS DIGEST team one month before U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's disclosure of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviets and Vietnamese in Southeast Asia. The team questioning Vietnamese defectors on the situation in Kampuchea found by accident an eyewitness to the firing of what would have been a gas canister.

The story was told by Do Hung Son, 22, a private in the 20 Signal Company, First Battalion, 740 Regiment, 7705 Division of the Vietnamese Army. He said, "Our Signal Company was told to radio all troops to put on gas masks. Our commander said the Russians are going to shoot gas." "The shell was fired towards the Phnom Malai area from O La Hong (about 1,000 metres southeast of Phnom Malai) and where the shell landed white and green smoke rose from the ground," the private said.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the United Nations is expected to send a team of chemical specialists to Thailand to investigate the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and Laos.

The United States said earlier this month it had obtained evidence that Vietnamese and Laotian forces, with Soviet support, were using lethal mycotoxins in these two countries.

Diplomatic sources disclosed that Thai officials had provided samples of leaves and tree stems collected from areas on the Kampuchean border suspected to have been sprayed with chemicals to the United States for laboratory tests.

PAKISTAN SEMINAR MARKS LU XUN CENTENNIAL

OW261846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Three-day seminar to honour the centennial of the birth of China's great writer Lu Xun and China's book and periodical show were inaugurated by Mohammad Ali Khan, minister for education of Pakistan in Rawalpindi this evening. Speaking at the seminar sponsored by the national publishing house, the minister for education said that to understand the history of our friends, the great Chinese people and their struggle against tyranny, oppression and exploitation, one must read the works of Lu Xun which will change the thinking of the masses and influence the course of Chinese history. Other speakers also paid high tribute to the most outstanding Chinese writer. In his speech, Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yuxin recalled Lu Xun's life as a great Chinese writer, thinker and revolutionary. After today's seminar, many Pakistan friends visited with keen interest the book and periodical show.

After today's seminar, many Pakistan friends visited with keen interest the book and periodical show.

Other speakers for the next two days of the seminar are said to include ministers and other noted public figures.

Earlier on September 24, a function was arranged by the Pakistan academy of letters in Islamabad to mark Lu Xun's birth centenary.

Pakistan newspapers have in the past few days carried articles and photographs in honour of the Chinese writer.

NEPAL MEETING MARKS PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW251814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Kathmandu, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said today that Nepal attaches great importance to its relations with the People's Republic of China and agrees with China's policy of expanding and consolidating relationships and cooperating with all countries of the world, especially close, neighboring countries.

Speaking at a meeting here this afternoon to mark the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the prime minister expressed the hope that the development of China would significantly contribute to peace in the region and the world. He said the friendly and close relations between Nepal and China have been growing continuously and the exchange of high-level visits between the two countries have added new dimensions to the existing bonds of friendship.

The visit to Nepal by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang a few months ago has further strengthened bilateral relations and fostered the friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries, Thapa said.

Thapa praised the Chinese Government and people for the remarkable successes China has attained in realizing the goal of the four modernizations.

Chinese Ambassador Ma Muming said at the meeting: "In the past few years, the Nepalese people under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra, have scored gratifying achievements in national construction and Nepal's international prestige is raising day by day. Nepal is pursuing a foreign policy of independence, peace and non-alignment, adhering to principles in international affairs, opposing aggression and is actively contributing to forging unity among the Third World countries," Ma Muming said. The Chinese ambassador reiterated China's support to the proposal that Nepal be declared as "a zone of peace."



BA JIN ADDRESSES PEN MEETING ON LITERATURE

OW231650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Ba Jin, president of the Chinese PEN Centre, said at the session of the 45th International PEN Conference in Lyon yesterday that he wished the healthy and progressive literature of different nations in all countries flourishing and developing and urged all men of letters to work hard for the cause of opposing aggression and safeguarding peace. [sentence as received]

He spoke highly of the international PEN club's support for progressive cultural activities in different periods, for example, its opposition to fascist aggression in the thirties, which has won the Chinese people's respect and admiration. He said, the concept of "world literature" appeared frequently in PEN documents. "Apparently," he added, the PEN club "ought to play an important role in putting writers of different countries in touch with each other, to promote the development of 'world literature'".

He noted, the "world literature" we would like to see is a garden of healthy and progressive literature of all countries and nationalities. The writers should produce fine work, compete with and learn from one another. On this basis, there will emerge a truly rich "world literature," which in turn will benefit the literature of different countries and nationalities. This is in conformity with our Chinese principle of "let a hundred flowers blossom."

He told the conference "the Chinese people delight in cultural exchanges with foreign countries and have a good record in this respect, dating far back." "Since the beginning of this century, particularly since the May 4th movement with its spirit of renaissance, China has translated a great number of outstanding literary works from all parts of the world. Roughly speaking, most of the best works of France, Britain, Russia, Germany, Japan, the United States and northern European countries have been translated into Chinese. Today, more than thirty magazines specialize in publishing and introducing foreign works in Chinese translation."

He said, "It is only natural that the last generation of Chinese writers did much to promote cultural exchanges between China and other countries. First and foremost was Lu Xun. During his busy and hard life, this great man of letters translated and introduced a remarkable number of outstanding works from Russia, the Soviet Union, Japan, France, Britain, Germany and other Western and Eastern European countries. At the same time, under his direction, many Chinese literary works were introduced to other countries."

"His splendid works are part of the cultural wealth of mankind. His contemporaries and later men of letters such as Guo Morou, Mao Dun, late chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association who died last spring, Zhou Yang, Xia Yan, Ding Ling and Ai Qing have also made contributions in this respect."

Ba Jin pointed out: "The Chinese people and writers have many tasks in the near future. One is to further develop their economy and culture, and raise the living standard of the people. Another is to oppose aggression and safeguard world peace." "As we advance forward, it is extremely important to step up international literary activities to oppose aggression and to preserve world peace. This is also our duty," he added.

The noted Chinese writer continued to say: "We have noticed the International PEN's recent concern for two tasks: 1) promotion of the translation of outstanding literary works in less well-known languages into widely used languages; 2) safeguarding authors' fundamental rights to write. I think both tasks are essential and well-timed."

"To safeguard writers' fundamental rights, I think the discussion topic, 'the threats of the world crisis to literature' of the 'round table literary conference', deals with a key issue he said.

He pointed out: "These threats come from many sides, so we must counter them in many ways. Probably most of the writers here have suffered in one way or another from these threats, the greatest being foreign aggression. As you all know, at this moment in some areas, world peace is being gravely threatened or even wantonly destroyed, yet peace is an essential condition for the development of national literature and 'world literature'."

He said in conclusion: "We cannot neglect the dark clouds in the sky today. We must strive to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace. Only then will it be possible to have a serious discussion of the fine subject: world literature. I am sure that writers with a conscience and a sense of justice will not let themselves be deceived and remain on lookers."

#### Congress Closes 25 Sep

OW261220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The 45 International PEN Congress closed here today. Themes proposed by participants for discussion at the congress included analysis of conditions indispensable to culture and its development, defense of the freedom of writers and the vitality of poems, according to a press release issued at the end of the congress.

At the end of the closing session held at the Sorbonne University, president of the French PEN club and chairman of the session Rene Tavernier thanked many prominent writers for their attendance at the congress, particularly Ba Jin, the famous Chinese novelist, and other Chinese writers who participated in the PEN congress for the first time. The congress also sent a message of greeting to the meeting held in Beijing celebrating the birth centenary of Lu Xun, great writer and founder of modern Chinese literature.

In a resolution adopted by its assembly formed by the delegates from all PEN centres, the International PEN pointed out that "world peace is endangered in many places." It reaffirmed that "all its members pledge themselves to champion the idea of one humanity living in peace and freedom and to press for a cessation of the present arms race and an exploration of ways of reducing armaments, especially nuclear devices, while maintaining equal security for all." In another resolution, the International PEN strongly condemned "any form of outside military pressure directed against free development of the cultural and social life in any country in the world."

A report of the writers in prison committee said that the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba are the world's worst places for writers to engage themselves in work. The Soviet policy which threatens the culture in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the imprisonment of some Soviet writers were censured in other resolutions adopted by the congress.

Alexandre Blokh of the French PEN club was elected new international secretary of the PEN.

The next congress of the International PEN is scheduled to be held in Belgrade in September 1982.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

ITALIAN CHAMBER SPEAKER DEPARTS FOR PRC 26 SEP

OW261618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The speaker of the Italian Chamber of Deputies departed today for her visit to China. Before her departure at the airport, Speaker Nilde Iotti said she was "very excited that the day has come when I leave for China." She is paying an official visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. "Both Italy and China have a long history and an ancient civilization," Iotti said, "and China is a country which catches people's fancies."

ITALIANS CRITICIZE BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO MARCHERS

OW281841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's message to the Italian "marchers towards peace" was dismissed by the Italian public as propaganda. A number of Italian political parties and public organizations inaugurated the "march towards peace" yesterday, calling for the maintenance of world peace and an end to the arms race. Brezhnev's message to the marchers was published by the Soviet Embassy here on September 26. He emphasized the danger of the projected deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe without mentioning the Soviet SS-20's which have the NATO countries as their targets. He professed the Kremlin's desire for negotiations for arms control.

A signed article in the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA today points out that the message only repeated the general ideas. It evaded any reference to the massive deployment of SS-20's and buildup of the Soviet Army and conventional arms which had upset the power balance in Europe in the past several years. "It is obvious that Brezhnev is playing the 'Europe card'", it adds. The article says: "It would be naive indeed to believe that Kremlin will not make use of some anti-American movements in Western Europe at a time when it is busy coping with hostile sentiments in Poland and other parts of eastern Europe against Soviet hegemonism."

In a communique issued yesterday, the Italian Federation of Young Republicans described Brezhnev's letter as "ignoble speculation." It said, "If what the Soviet leader talked about in his message is an end to the deployment of the SS-20 missiles, it will be appreciated by all pacifists. But, we do not think he means that and we, therefore, do not take him as a friend of peace."

FANG YI MEETS EUROPEAN NUCLEAR RESEARCH GROUP

OW241222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this afternoon with Herwig Schopper, general-director of the European organization for nuclear research, Mrs. Schopper, Assistant Director Owen Lock and Mrs. Lock. During the meeting, they talked over the further cooperation in high-energy physics between the two sides.

Present at the meeting were Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Li Xun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhang Wenyu and Zhu Hongyuan, director and deputy director of the institute of high energy physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY TOGO PRESIDENT EYADEMA

Attends Soiree 26 Sep

OW261654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINYUA) -- General d'Armee Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, and his party, attended here tonight a Chinese historical dance-drama "Silk Road Episode," in the company of Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua.

The soiree was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. The performance of the Chinese artists won warm applause from the Togolese guests. After the performance, President Eyadema went up on stage to present a basket of flowers to the dancers.

Also attending the performance were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture, and Bloua Yao Agbo, Togolese ambassador to China.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW270830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and talked about questions of common interest with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Li Shuzheng and Togolese Ambassador to China Bloua Yao Agbo. After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Deng gave a luncheon in honor of President Eyadema.

Talks With Hu Yaobang

OW271212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, Chairman Hu extended a warm welcome to President Eyadema on his second visit to China. He said, "China and Togo are old friends but you and I are new friends. I'm very glad to know your excellency."

Briefing on the current situation in Africa, President Eyadema said, "The danger confronting the African countries is the discord sown among member states of the Organization of African Unity by big powers." He emphasized the importance of strengthening the unity among African countries. He said, "To deal with the threat from big powers, we African countries should strengthen our unity with China and other Third World countries. China always stands on the side of African countries. She plays an important role in enhancing the unity among the African countries."

Chairman Hu reiterated China's support for the just struggle of the African people. Referring to Soviet hegemonists' expansion, he said, "The Soviet hegemonists are trying to sow discord among, split up and disintegrate Third World countries. We must heighten our vigilance." He said he hoped the African countries will strengthen their unity, consolidate their national independence, develop the economy and become prosperous.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice Premier Chen Muhua, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Li Shuzheng, and Togolese Ambassador to China Bloua Yao Agbo.



## Sign Cultural Agreement

OW271220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Togo was signed here this afternoon in the presence of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Chen Muhua.

The contracting parties agree, under the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to develop cooperation and exchanges in the fields of culture, education, public health, sports, publishing, the press, broadcasting, film and television service. The agreement is valid for five years.

The agreement was signed by Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

## Leaves for Suzhou 27 Sep

OW271222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party left here this afternoon by special plane for a visit to the east China city of Suzhou in the company of Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the State guesthouse to bid farewell to the Togolese president.

Also accompanying the guests on the visit are Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Togolese Ambassador to China Bloua Yao Agbo.

## Further on Suzhou Visit

OW281608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Suzhou, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party, in the company of Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and Vice-Governor Gong Weizhen of Jiangsu Province, this morning visited the Yuexi people's commune, Wuxian, suburban county of Suzhou.

President Eyadema visited the first production brigade's electric pumping station, methane gas power station, fodder-processing plant, primary school and paddy fields. He also called on commune members to see how they live and work.

"The agriculture, diversified economy and irrigation and water conservancy in this commune have made a deep impression on me," the president said during his visit. He said he hoped that technical exchanges and cooperation in agriculture between Togo and China would further expand.

President Eyadema and his party visited the Suzhou embroidery institute this afternoon.

The distinguished Togolese guests were honored this evening at a banquet given by the Jiangsu provincial people's government and the Suzhou municipal people's government.

President Eyadema and his party arrived here by special plane from Beijing via Shanghai yesterday in the company of Vice-Premier Chen Muhua.

PRC, NORTH YEMEN RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY MARKED

## Beijing Film Reception

OW241320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Yemen Arab Republic.

At the reception, Luo Shigao, vice-president of the association, toasted the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Yemen Arab Republic and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China, embassy officials and other Yemeni friends in Beijing, attended. Among those attending were leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The Chinese color feature film "Sha Qu" was shown.

#### Receptions in San'a'

OW251638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] San'a', September 24 (XINHUA) -- The Yemen Arab Republic Foreign Ministry and the Chinese Embassy gave receptions today and yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. During a speech at one of the receptions, Yemeni Vice Foreign Minister Ghalib Jamil said relations between North Yemen and China have been established with respect for each other's state sovereignty and non-interference in either countries' internal affairs.

"Our two countries pursue the policy of safeguarding world peace and non-intervention in other's internal affairs and hope that our coming generations live in a world of peace, prosperity, stability and continuing development," he said.

Chinese Ambassador Zhong Hanjiu remarked on how the two countries support each other in the field of foreign affairs and have rapidly developed cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, education, sports and medical services.

Photos on the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries were on exhibit at the Chinese Embassy.

#### Zhang Canming Attends Banquet

OW271632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was among those present at the banquet.

#### ISRAELI REACTION TO GROMYKO-SHAMIR TALKS

OW260224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--The news of the 90-minute talks between Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York yesterday electrified Israel and Prime Minister Menahem Begin called the talks "very important," according to Western news agency reports.

As word of the meeting spread across Israel, Begin convened the parliament's foreign affairs and defense committee this morning to discuss the Shamir-Gromyko discussions.



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Chairman of the committee Moshe Arens said, "We must see it as an important event" and the recent U.S.-Israel agreement for strategic cooperation should in no way hamper the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union. "The resumption of relations between the two countries will be, as such, an event of great importance," he added.

Israeli opposition politicians welcomed the meeting. Former Labour Foreign Minister Abba Eban stressed the positive aspects of the talks and said, "the Soviets already indicated eight years ago that they were ready to meet at the foreign minister level on condition that we make the request."

EGYPTIAN PAPER ON DETERIORATION OF USSR TIES

OW271516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, September 27 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union tried to bring Egypt into the "Soviet stable" so the Soviet Union could encircle the Middle East's oil resource area and strengthen its hegemonism in that part of the world, according to a commentary today in the Egyptian weekly AL-SIYASI.

Commenting on the deterioration of Egyptian-Soviet relations, the commentary said the Soviet Union aimed to overthrow the Egyptian Government by causing unrest and trouble in 1977 and last month in Egypt from within. "Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has constantly infiltrated its force into the neighboring countries of Egypt in an attempt to attack it, the commentary noted.

The Soviet Union also has signed joint defense treaties with South Yemen and other countries, and it has ordered some Arab countries to form an alliance with itself, according to the commentary.

"The aim of all these activities is to obstruct the settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict and of other problems in Africa, Asia and Arabia," the commentary stated. It pointed out that the Soviet plan is not only directed at Egypt but also at any other country which has refused its hegemonism, expelled its advisors and freed itself from Soviet control.

FOREIGN TRADE VICE MINISTER LEAVES FOR IRAQ

OW281514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Chongde, vice-minister of foreign trade, and two others left here today to attend the opening ceremony of the 18th Baghdad international fair and for a friendly visit to Iraq at the invitation of Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade of Iraq. They were seen off at the airport by Iraqi Ambassador to China Badri Karim Kazim.

NEW LIBERIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW220914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 22 Sep 81

[T ] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- George Toe Washington, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Liberia to China, today presented his credentials to Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present.

Mr. Washington arrived in Beijing on September 11.

COVERAGE OF COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Discusses Prospects for Visit

OW241526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said here today that his coming official visit to China is "very important" and is aimed at cementing his country's relations with China. Lemos was speaking to XINHUA at the "El Dorado" international airport before his departure for China. This is the first visit to China by a Colombian foreign minister.

He said that "to both countries, the relations have been satisfactory." He expressed the belief that his talks in Beijing with Chinese leaders will reach identity of views on many issues.

On the situation in Latin America, in Central America and the Caribbean region in particular, Lemos said that the crisis in El Salvador and the grave symptom of expansion by some countries in the Caribbean are "most worrisome." The foreign minister also voiced support for the integration process in Latin America, particularly in the Andean countries. Colombia will do her utmost to help overcome the difficulties now facing the Andean Pact organization, he declared.

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW281652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of Carlos Lemos Simmonds, minister of foreign relations of Colombia, and Mrs. Lemos who are here on their first visit to China.

Vice-Premier Huang, first to speak at the banquet, said, "Though China and Colombia are away from each other, and with different social systems and historical traditions, we have many things in common. Both are developing countries and belong to the Third World. We share common fighting objectives of safeguarding independence and sovereignty, developing national economy and improving people's material and cultural life. Therefore, the people of our two countries are dear to each other and easy to understand each other."

The Chinese foreign minister said that the two countries can learn from each other in many fields, make up for each other's deficiencies and have exchanges and cooperation between them. "The Chinese Government and people treasure friendly relations between China and Colombia and are willing to make unremitting efforts together with the Colombian friends to promote such relations," Huang said.

Referring to the international situation, Huang said, "In our world today, the international situation is in a state of tension and turbulence, which is caused by superpowers' contention and hegemonists' interference, subversion, aggression and expansion. In Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Middle East and southern Africa, the grave cases of trampling down and disrupting fundamental codes and norms of international relations are emerging in an endless stream. The situation in South America and the Caribbean region has also caused concern and anxiety among people. The grim situation requires that we, the Third World countries, should unite together to deal with these serious challenges. Both China and Colombia love peace and we have similar views on many major international issues. China will strengthen coordination and cooperation with Colombia in international affairs and will make joint efforts for safeguarding world peace and international justice."

In his speech, Foreign Minister Lemos condemned the superpowers for their expansionist moves in the Caribbean region. He said, "We hope that the Caribbean Sea could be out of superpowers' contention and become a sea of peace."

On the international situation, he said that the world is facing the contention of superpowers. He said, "The incursion of Afghanistan and the happenings in Kampuchea, Middle East, South Africa and Europe have worried the Colombian Government and people."

Discussing Colombia-China relations, Foreign Minister Lemos said that with the deepening of mutual understanding, the two sides have found themselves in agreement on more and more issues. "Both our peoples love peace, work for the progress of our countries and oppose hegemonists' objectives," he said. He also said that China is Colombia's true friend and that he hoped the cooperation between the two countries will expand continuously.

Among those present at the banquet were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Pu Shouchang, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Zhengyi, Chinese ambassador to Colombia. Also present were Colombian Ambassador to China Julio Mario Santo Domingo and Mrs Santo Domingo.

Mr Lemos and his party arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of Foreign Minister Huang. They were greeted at the airport by Huang and his wife He Liliang.

#### FANG YI MEETS WITH CANADIAN SPECTROSCOPIST

OW120914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Prof. G. Herzberg, director of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, National Research Council of Canada, and Mrs. Herzberg. Present at the meeting were Ji Bo, deputy secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences of China, and Prof. Qian Renyuan, director of the institute of chemistry of the academy.

Prof. Herzberg is a well-known spectroscopist. The Canada National Research Council named the institute after him because Prof. Herzberg is an authority on molecular spectroscopy. He won the Nobel Prize in 1971 because of his discovery of free radical spectra and outstanding contributions in molecular spectroscopy. Prof. Herzberg came to Beijing yesterday for a lecture tour at the Changchun institute of applied chemistry and other places.

#### HEILONGJIANG POLITICAL GROUP RETURNS FROM CANADA

SK240600 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The Heilongjiang provincial government delegation headed by Chen Lei, governor of the province, returned to Harbin on 23 September after completing its visit to Canada. The delegation left Beijing on 25 August and arrived in Canada via Paris. Governor Chen Lei and Peter Lougheed, the premier of Alberta, Canada, read a friendship protocol for both Heilongjiang and Alberta provinces and defined the friendly relations between the two provinces. While in Canada, the delegation had many discussions on cooperation in agriculture, animal husbandry, economic trade, culture, education and sports. The delegation was warmly received in Canada.

TWO ARTICLES CRITICIZING WANG RUOWANG

GUANGMING RIBAO 27 Sep

HK270909 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0722 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today, GUANGMING RIBAO publishes an article entitled "Party Leadership Over Literature and Art Should Be Strengthened," criticizing Wang Ruowang's views of confusing strengthening party leadership with "wanton interference."

On 7 Dec or 1980, Wang Ruowang published an article in GUANGMING RIBAO, entitled "I Worry About the Act of 'Paying Too Much Attention.'" He said in the article: The creation of movies and plays in 1980 is "far inferior" to that of 1979 and their "prospects are not optimistic." He maintained that this was because "our responsible comrades have paid 'too much attention' to movies and plays since last spring."

Was the creation of movies and plays in 1980 "inferior" or did it vigorously develop along a correct path? GUANGMING RIBAO cited some facts, saying: Take Shanghai as an example: 39 plays and operas were created or revised, a 40 percent increase over the previous year. The themes and styles of these operas and plays were many and varied and their quality was better. Our popular plays included "Mayor Chen Yi," "Blood Is Always Warm," "Goodbye Paris!" "Don't Forget Me," "The Romance of a Doctor," "A Hot Stream Outside the House," and "One Million Marks" and so on. Good movies include "The Legend of Tianyun Mountain" and "A Rainy Night on the Bashan Mountain" and so on. Since this year, the Shanghai film studio has produced three movies with the rural areas as their main theme, including "Happy Events Come One After Another." People are greatly encouraged by them. Literature and art in China are truly flourishing as a whole. We have produced a great variety of movies, plays, novels, television shows, artistic and musical works and so on. This is unprecedented since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

What actually happened during the spring of last year? A forum on script-writing was held in Beijing, which discussed some controversial scripts in a democratic way. The article in GUANGMING RIBAO said: Literary and artistic creation march hand in hand with literature and art criticism. The policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend itself includes criticism and self-criticism. There should be more free competition with regard to themes, styles and schools of literature and art works. We should enliven them. However, we are not able to do so without criticism, including criticism from leaders, critics and the masses. Criticism should be based on facts and be reasonable. If the criticism is wrong, counter-criticism can be made. As far as leaders are concerned, it is their unshirkable responsibility and duty to criticize works that are obviously wrong or influenced by unhealthy tendencies. To deal with literary works that produce undesirable social effects, taking the whole situation into account, it is necessary for the leaders to persuade the authors to revise them or not to publish, stage and film them before the revision is completed. Of course, we should do this work very carefully and be able to produce sufficient reasons. We should adopt a comradely and democratic attitude in discussing the matter. We should not demand perfection. In the meantime, we should not regard the masses' supervision of literary and artistic works as "wanton interference." Now a contradictory phenomenon exists in our country. Some people say that it is all right to interfere in life, political affairs, economics, military affairs, education, and finance and trade. However, they do not allow us to interfere in literature and art. They flare up once they hear criticism. What they have done will probably not benefit the progress of the authors themselves and the prosperity of literary and artistic creation.



WEN HUI BAO 15 Sep

HK280557 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Wang Xiaofeng [3769 2556 1496] "It Is Necessary To Strengthen Party Leadership in Literature and Art--Commenting on Comrade Wang Ruowang's Viewpoint"]

[Text] Literature and art once suffered seriously at the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the restraining influence of leftist mistakes has been eliminated. Literature and art have come back to life. A scene of initial prosperity has appeared. How should we bring about the healthy and vigorous growth of socialist literature and art? How should we handle things according to the laws of literature and art? How should we arouse the activism of writers to further enliven creation? How should we enable literature and art to better meet the needs of the era and the people? All this is largely linked to strengthening and improving party leadership. We are facing many new things and new problems. We must gradually solve them through discussion and practice. Many comrades have put forward good ideas and suggestions. But we have also noted a viewpoint which lumps strengthening party leadership with "crude interference." Comrade Wang Ruowang's "Worries About 'Serious Attention'" (published in GUANGMING RIBAO on 7 December 1980) is a case in point.

What was the cause of Comrade Wang Ruowang's worries? It was said that his worries had arisen after "2 years of practice and a study of the ups and downs in the creation of films and plays and a study of television plays and films -- one field thriving and another declining." He painted a very gloomy picture of films and plays: "Not only must" scriptwriting "appeal to the taste of the 'sister-in-law' but parents-in-law and elders at all levels too have the right to dictate things. Some scripts that show promise are often strangled in the cradle." Therefore, not only were things in 1980 "much worse" than in 1979 but "the future is less than optimistic." What was the reason? Comrade Wang Ruowang answered in no uncertain terms: "The reason was that since the spring this year, our responsible comrades have given 'serious attention' to films and plays." "There are many reasons" why television plays have thrived, "but this has to do with less interference, because the authorities were too busy to bother about cultural and ideological leadership when such plays were still in their initial stages." Comrade Wang Ruowang also said: "Logically speaking, 'serious attention' and 'strengthened leadership' are to be welcomed and cannot be equated with 'wanton interference,'" but we do not know whether he basically refused to admit such "logic," or whether he considered that such "logic" did not work. But when he spoke of "ups and downs" and "one field thriving and another declining," he clearly meant that under serious attention from the leadership, creation suffered. With no interference from the leadership, creation thrived. "Serious attention" from the leadership (or "strengthened leadership") and "wanton interference" were regarded by him as a matter of cause and effect. Is this not a fact?

Then, would "serious attention" from the leadership inevitably lead to "wanton interference?" I feel that this "logic" should be solemnly and seriously discussed and studied.

We should discuss problems in accordance with reality and facts. Were the plays and filmscripts of the 1980's "much inferior" or did they flourish along the correct orientation? Take Shanghai as an example. There were 39 new and rewritten plays or operas in 1980, an increase of 40 percent over the previous year. There were more varieties in themes and styles and the quality was also raised. There were many good and well-received plays including "Mayor Chen Yi," "Blood is Always Warm," "Goodbye, Paris," "Forget Me Not," "Doctor's Romance," "Warm Current Outside the House," and "One Million Marks." There were also good films such as "The Legend of Tianyun Mountain" and "Rainy Night on Bashan Mountain." Since 1981, the Shanghai film studio has produced three films, including "Brimming With Joy," which used the rural areas as the themes and greatly inspired the people.

On the whole, a real restoration has occurred in China's literature and art. Such liveliness in various forms of creation in films, operas, novels, television, operas, music and art has been rare since the founding of the PRC. How have we been able to achieve this situation? Could large numbers of new works and new people have emerged without the "attention" of the party leadership, without the overthrow of the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister literary and artistic line" under the party's leadership, without the emancipation of the mind, without the elimination of the "leftist" pernicious influence and without the implementation of the "double hundred principle?" The initial prosperity of literature and art at present is the result of the importance attached by our leaders to the literary and artistic work. This is a fact that everyone can see.

Of course, literature and art has only just begun to prosper. It falls far short of the demand of the people and of the historical task on our shoulders. A few literary and artistic works are concocted to pander to low taste, and reflect a tendency of making literary and artistic works a kind of commodity. Others fail to give a true picture of life, so that they fail to give people inspiration and strength. And there are also a very few works that are divorced from the four basic principles and contain erroneous contents. What should we rely on to solve these problems? As before, we cannot dispense with strengthening and improving the party's leadership. Comrade Wang Ruowang particularly pointed out, "Since last spring, our responsible comrades have paid too much 'attention to' films and plays." What has happened since last spring? It is known by everybody that a discussion meeting on the creation of plays was held in Beijing, in which democratic discussion was conducted on a few controversial films and plays. Responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the cultural departments had heart-to-heart talks with playwrights to exchange views with them on an equal footing and in a comradely manner. At this meeting, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave an important speech on issues that had a bearing on the overall situation and the policies for the development of literature and art. This speech guided us to be clearly aware of the glorious responsibility of a playwright, and to correctly understand and reflect our times so as to make literature and art a means for enlightening the spirit of the people. The overwhelming majority of the literary and artistic workers were of the opinion that this was a good meeting, and that it provided good experience for strengthening and improving the leadership of the party and boosted the prosperity of literary and artistic creation. Must the party pay attention to literature and art? Should it put forward demands on literary and artistic workers out of consideration of the interests of the whole? Does this "attention" mean support and concern for literary and artistic creation or strangling it? I think we must have a correct view on these questions. There are no grounds for expressing "worries."

Maybe Comrade Wang Ruowang would say that what he opposes is "wanton interference." Indeed, in certain areas and departments there have been one or two leaders who have pursued "wanton interference." Sufficient attention should be paid to this problem to continuously overcome this practice. However, we should realize that first, the leaders at all levels from the party Central Committee to the localities have already been paying attention to this problem. It was Comrade Deng Xiaoping who, on behalf of the party Central Committee, clearly stated that "wanton interference" should be banned. The party has laid stress on the implementation of the policies of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," and has put into effect the principle of the "three don'ts." Thus it has fundamentally eliminated the practice of "wanton interference." Second, the elimination of "wanton interference" can only be done through strengthening and improving the leadership of the party, instead of weakening it and casting it off. Third it needs practice, exploration and continuous summing up of experience for the party to do a good job in guiding literature and art; therefore, we should not say "no, thanks" to all "attention" paid by party committees to literary and artistic work just because of the defects of certain leaders in leading the work.



The focus of the problem is to make a truth-seeking concrete analysis on the definition of "wanton interference" so that no indiscriminate confusion may be between the "attention" paid by the party leadership and "wanton interference." For this, in my opinion, the following distinctions should be made.

Does Showing Respect for the Characteristic and Law of Literature and Art Imply That We Do Not Want the "Serious Attention" of the Leadership?

Literary writing and artistic creation constitute complex mental work. The basic prerequisite for improving party leadership is assuming leadership over literature and art in accordance with the characteristics and laws of literature and art. It is necessary to respect the laws of literature and art. It is also necessary to strengthen party leadership. These two things are not diametrically opposed to each other. They can be united. On what basis? On the basis of serving socialism and serving the people. Practice has proven that if we issue administrative orders instead of showing due respect for the laws of literature and art, creative work will be stifled and "serving" will be empty talk. On the other hand, while showing respect for the laws of literature and art, there must be a direction and an objective and full play must be given to the role of literature and art as to a "gear or a screw" in the revolutionary machine. While stressing the importance of the characteristics of literature and art, Lenin said: "This is irrefutable. However, it only proves that the part of literature in the proletarian party's cause cannot be mechanically equated with other parts of the proletarian party's cause." Lenin did not deny the principle that literature is a part of the party's cause. He sharply criticized the viewpoints which led to the "ossification" and "bureaucratization" of creative work. When literature and art constitute a part of the party's cause, they cannot do without strong and effective party leadership. At present, there are only a few cases of "arbitrary interference." Many places have not successfully adapted their leadership over literature and art of the new situation. Some places have even adopted a laissez-faire attitude or given up their leadership. There is a state of weakness and laxness. This is detrimental to the development of literary and artistic undertakings. It deserves our serious attention.

Does It Constitute "Interference" When Party Organizations Carry Out Ideological Work on Party Members and Writers and When Literary Artistic Departments Make Certain Plans?

As literature and art constitute a part of the party's cause, the party must educate writers and party members who engage in literary and artistic work. It must set different requirements in accordance with the general task formulated by the party at different periods. This will enhance people's consciousness and broaden their outlook. The party represents the people's fundamental interests and has the whole situation well in hand. In order to correctly and profoundly understand and reflect life, writers have taken up the duties of "engineers of the soul." Of course, they will happily listen to the party's voice in the hope that they can get the party's guidance and help. How can we say that they have "worries?" We are in a period of great historical change. It often happens that our ideological level cannot catch up with the situation. Under these circumstances, we are more eager to get the party's guidance. The sixth plenary session has correctly summed up our historical experience and put forth the future fighting task for the whole party and the whole Chinese people. If our literary and artistic work cannot meet with its requirement, then, we will have something to worry about. In the final analysis, literature and art must serve the economic basis. Socialist economy is planned economy. Literary and artistic creation is different from material production. However, we cannot formulate literary and artistic creation plans without taking into consideration the social needs and the people's demands. "Absolute freedom" does not exist in any society.

Should We Curb Erroneous Works and Unhealthy Tendencies? Can We Indiscriminately Call All Serious Criticism "Wielding With a Big Stick" or "Wanton Interference?"

Creation and criticism advance hand in hand. The "double hundred" policy itself includes criticism and self-criticism. The different themes, styles, schools and so on in literature and art should freely compete. There should be more variety and liveliness in this respect. In order to have more liveliness, it is imperative to carry out criticism, including criticism by leaders, critics and the masses. This kind of criticism should be carried out in a truth-seeking way and with convincing reasoning. If the criticism is not correct, counter-criticism should be allowed. Viewed from the stand of a leader, criticizing obviously erroneous works or unhealthy tendencies is an unshirkable duty and obligation. As to works which really produce undesirable social effects, it is also necessary to consider the overall situation and try to persuade the writers to revise them. Before alterations are made, publishing, performance or shooting should be temporarily suspended. Of course, we should be very careful with convincing reasoning and adopt an attitude of democratic discussion among comrades. We should not "demand perfection," and still less should we call the masses' supervision on literary and artistic work "wanton interference." At present, a contradictory phenomenon exists. Some people only talk about "interference in life" -- political, economic, military, educational, financial and commercial life -- while they just do not allow others to interfere in literature and art. The very word "criticism" makes them angry. This is hardly beneficial to the writers' progress and the prosperity of literary and artistic creation.

Strengthening and improving the party's leadership is the duty of leaders and should also be the conscientious work of literary and artistic workers. Literary and artistic workers should strive to maintain political unity with the CCP Central Committee. Achievements of new literary and artistic movements in our country are the result of the party attaching importance to leadership over literature and art and also of the broad masses of literary and artistic workers seeking and supporting the party's leadership. Talking about his own selection of stories "Call to Arms," Lu Xun called them "compliance literature." He said, "However, the instructions I complied with were those given by revolutionary forerunners at that time, and were also instructions I myself was willing to comply with." In 1936, the CCP Central Committee sent Comrade Feng Xuefeng from northern Shaanxi to Shanghai to see Lu Xun and relay to him the spirit of the Wayaobao meeting and our party's new policies. Lu Xun expressed his support and said with deep feelings, "I think I am competent to be an ordinary soldier using a pen." He expressed his support in actions and in his articles. Guo Moruo and Mao Dun could not keep in touch with the party's organizations after the failure of the great revolution, and the CCP Central Committee at that time did in fact make mistakes, but they maintained their confidence in the party and supported it. Under the leadership of the party, they heroically struggled against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Since under extremely difficult conditions in the old society, great literary masters still sought the party's leadership, we should all the more conscientiously support the party's correct line and policies today. However, in another article, Comrade Wang Ruowang had in hand a political label "hired scribblers." By whom are these scribblers "hired?" We have all along understood that they are hired by reactionary rulers, and "hired scribblers" are accomplices who have thrown in their lot with reactionary ruling cliques. Calling comrades (including comrades who may have incorrect viewpoints) who strive to write under the guidance of the party's policies "hired scribblers" is hardly an attitude of helping others.

SHANGHAI FILM GROUP PLEDGES TO LAUNCH CRITICISM

HK290323 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Report by reporter Dong Sheng [2639 3932]: "Shanghai Film Circles Pledge To Produce More Good Films by Launching Criticism and Correcting Shortcomings"]

[Text] When studying the guidelines of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, the party committee of the Shanghai municipal film bureau stressed the necessity to both affirm the achievements and to correct shortcomings, to unify ideology with the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, and to produce more good films which encourage people to make progress in order to live up to the ardent expectations of the party.

On 3 September, nearly 1,000 cadres and playwrights from the Shanghai film department and affiliated organizations heard a relayed report of leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee. The report evoked strong repercussions. It was generally considered that the CCP Central Committee "had come to grips with the essentials" when paying close attention to problems on the ideological and literary and artistic fronts and that certain misgivings among the participants completely vanished after hearing the relayed report. A veteran director said: "It was said before the report that another campaign would be launched, but the report has touched our hearts." After the meeting, the party committee of the film bureau, besides paying close attention to overall education, paid special attention to the studies of the leading bodies at the bureau and studio levels (a number of playwrights, directors, actors and actresses who were party members also joined the study class). Actress Zhang Ruifang said: "It will not do to pretend that we do not know anything in our study. It is necessary to put the problems on the table and sort out our ideas carefully."

The study class of the bureau party committee actually became a meeting of democratic life within the party. Everyone got things off his chest and each one aired his own views. There was criticism and self-criticism, but with the aim of summing up experiences in relation to the reality, no attempt was made to investigate and affix personal responsibility. When reviewing the past, people unanimously considered that under the guidance of the policy of the third plenary session, marked achievements have been made on the Shanghai film front, the orientation of film production was correct, and both the quantity and quality of the films had been raised constantly. However, a lax and weak state of affairs actually existed in the leadership work. Quite a few comrades cited numerous facts to illustrate that the emergence of "Unrequited Love" was not an isolated phenomenon. The erroneous tendency represented by the "Unrequited Love" also existed in Shanghai literary and artistic circles. It was not until the CCP Central Committee sounded the alarm for us this time that we paid serious attention to it. After study, everyone came to understand that only by launching correct criticism and self-criticism and resolutely overcoming the lax and weak situation would it be possible to consolidate and develop the achievements and raise creative film work in Shanghai to a new level.

In the course of study, everybody took the resolution as a mirror, measured himself by the standard, clarified a lot of muddled ideas and set higher demands on himself. On the relationship between upholding the four fundamental principles and emancipating the mind in particular, people felt that things were made clear as they had never been before. Qi Wenshao, deputy director of the Shanghai film studio, said: "We now have emancipation of the mind, an open-door foreign policy and the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom, but they should be kept within the bounds of the four basic principles; otherwise they will get out of control." In their speeches, many comrades stressed the tremendous influence of film. Films should provide people with encouragement, strength and confidence. It is therefore necessary for us to produce films with the attitude of being highly responsible to the state and the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EDUCATION OF WRITERS, ARTISTS

HK260216 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 81 p 4

[Newsletter by Quian Yushi [6929 3768 2979] and Chen Changgen [7115 7022 2704]: "Guide Literary and Artistic Workers To Educate Themselves"]

[Text] On 6 June, at the meeting held by the literary and artistic circles in Anhui to celebrate the winning of awards, Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, spoke enthusiastically and sincerely. He said: "As comrades, we should also become friends who forthrightly admonish one another in order to help one another." What he said touched the hearts of the participants because they felt that the provincial CCP committee had been guiding literary and artistic criticism in this way.

After the 10 years of turmoil, the literary and artistic workers in Anhui have been enthusiastic in their work. According to incomplete statistics, over the past 4-odd years, professional and amateur writers in Anhui have written 13 filmscripts, 7 full-length novels, more than 20 medium-length novels, more than 20 large-scale dramas and operas, 6 collections of poems and a large quantity of reportage, and musical, photographic and artistic works. Both the quantity and quality surpass that of works prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

Despite this early flourishing in literature and art, there are also mistakes and shortcomings in the Anhui literary and artistic circles. A number of people in the literary and artistic circles have neglected the four basic principles and indulged in the tendency of bourgeois liberalization. The main cause is that some comrades have become careless and arrogant. They have neglected the study of politics and theories and have been adversely affected by unhealthy tendencies. They have even spread some erroneous views which are not in conformity with the spirit of the third plenary session. They have published some novels and articles which contain erroneous tendencies. They have also put on stage, and broadcast, certain literary and artistic works having erroneous contents.

In early 1981, these unhealthy tendencies in the Anhui literary and artistic circles were strictly criticized by the leading concerned central authority comrades and they have gained the serious attention of the provincial CCP committee.

The provincial CCP committee has adopted a serious and careful attitude toward the problems in the literary and artistic circles. First of all, it has affirmed that the main trend of the literary and artistic circles since the third plenary session has been good and that these circles have supported the spirit of that session. The provincial CCP committee has laid down a principle for carrying out criticism -- "affirm the achievements, rectify the shortcomings, sum up the experience and continue to advance."

In order to master the weapon of criticism, the provincial CCP committee has first of all conveyed the instructions issued by the concerned leading comrades of the central authorities to the party members and leaders of the units under the province. It then organized them to study the relevant documents issued by the central authorities. It also demanded they integrate with reality, carry out self-criticism and solve the problems of their own units. In order to achieve better results in criticism, Comrade Zhang Jingfu invited Comrades Lai Shaoqi, Chen Dengke and Na Sha to his house in early April. Comrade Zhang Jingfu talked about how he continuously overcame his own weaknesses and shortcomings and tempered his revolutionary will during the revolutionary struggle. After seriously pointing out the problems in the literary and artistic circles, he encouraged them to earnestly carry out self-criticism, overcome their mistakes and shortcomings and do a better job. Comrade Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, had heart-to-heart talks with Comrades Chen Dengke and Na Sha. He criticized and encouraged them. Comrade Gu Zhuoxin also wrote a letter to Comrade Chen Dengke, asking him to work even harder for the party's literary and artistic undertakings and to be more careful in the future. The leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee have treated them as comrades-in-arms and personally carried out ideological and political work with them.



This has deeply moved the comrades of the literary and artistic circles. They said: The party CCP committee has shown such great care and deep love for us; how then can we be reluctant to discard our shortcomings and mistakes?

In order to implement the principle of guidance, the party CCP committee has attached great importance to the forms and methods of criticism. It has not imposed any restrictions or forced any views on others. Instead, it has allowed the literary and artistic workers to enlighten and educate themselves. After study and discussion, the provincial federation of literary and artistic circles held an enlarged meeting of the party branch in which leading party-member comrades of various associations and relevant publications participated. At the meeting, all participants using the experience of a party member as a yardstick carried out serious criticism and self-criticism. Some comrades said: The instructions of the leading comrades of the central authorities and the opinions of the provincial CCP committee have been very important and correct. They have made a great impact on us and have sounded a political alarm for us. Facts have proved that, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, Anhui's literary and artistic circles have carried out criticism in a healthy and effective way. Some literary and artistic workers have enhanced their level of understanding very rapidly while others have enhanced their level slowly. However, they all feel that the party cares for them and loves them. Thus, they are neither antagonistic nor hostile. This has created a good atmosphere for the continuation of the work.

Over the past few months, on the basis of past experience, the literary and artistic workers in Anhui have plunged into the thick of life, gone deep among the masses, derived nourishment from them and tried to produce more and better work. Recently, they have again returned to the organizations. Under the guidance of the provincial CCP committee, they are earnestly studying the documents issued by the sixth plenary session, studying the spirit of the national forum on the problems of the ideological front and making preparations to further carry out criticism and self-criticism in order to maintain political unanimity with the party.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON MAO'S 'COMBAT LIBERALISM'

HK290259 Beijing, GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Huang Zhijian [7806 1807 1017] and An Guoqi [1344 0948 0796]: "An Important Task on the Ideological Front -- Studying 'Combat Liberalism'"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong's "Combat Liberalism" was written in September 1937. At that time, the Chinese revolution was at an important stage of establishing an anti-Japanese national united front. An enlarged meeting (Luochuan meeting) of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee held in July of the same year adopted "decisions on the present situation and the party's tasks" and the "ten programs for resisting Japan and saving the country" and worked out the party's overall anti-Japanese line and policies, which were politically different from the one-sided anti-Japanese line of the Kuomintang. The article "Combat Liberalism" stated the ideological difference between the proletarian and nonproletarian ideology and put forth the task of actively carrying out ideological struggle and combating liberalism. At present, when we are doing our best to restore the party's fine traditions and work style, it is still an important task of the party's ideological front to study again Comrade Mao Zedong's above-mentioned article to promote active ideological struggle and combat liberalism.

"Combat Liberalism" points out right at the beginning: "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight." Active ideological struggle means the practice of criticism and self-criticism, which the party always stands for. It means that there should be no unprincipled peace between proletarian and nonproletarian ideology and between the correct principle and a Philistine attitude. We should carry out criticism and self-criticism and take a clear-cut stand to oppose all incorrect ideology and work style.

The Marxist dialectical materialism tells us that the law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. In our party and revolutionary organizations, the contradictions between right and wrong as well as between the advanced and the backward occur frequently. Our party and revolutionary organizations develop and expand after constantly solving these contradictions. The correct method for solving these internal contradictions is to carry out criticism. In 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong epitomized this democratic method of resolving contradictions among the people in the formula "unity-criticism-unity." After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Zedong developed this idea in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." He further pointed out: In socialist society, there are two types of social contradictions -- those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. The two are totally different in nature. To solve contradictions among the people, we should start from the desire for unity, resolving contradictions through criticism or struggle and arriving at a new unity on a new basis. This kind of active ideological struggle is different from unprincipled peace which rejects ideological struggle and also different from drastic struggle which mixes up the two different types of contradictions. If we reject ideological struggle, the party and the revolutionary contingent will be placed in a weak and incompetent position and their fighting power will be sapped. Drastic struggle will harm our comrades and give rise to internal disorder within our revolutionary ranks. The two are detrimental to our unity and struggle. Only by carrying out active ideological struggle can we correctly handle internal contradictions within the party and revolutionary organizations so that they will unite organizationally and maintain their forceful combating power.

Carrying out active ideological struggle is also our party's powerful ideological weapon for use in maintaining proletarian ideology on the ideological front and combating the corrosion of the ideology of the exploiting class. In the process of carrying out revolution and construction over the past several decades, the party has used this weapon to maintain the leadership of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and constantly eliminate the nonproletarian ideological influence of exploiting class. This has ensured the smooth implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies. This practice has become a fine tradition of the party. Now, the exploiting class as such no longer exists in our country. However, class struggle protractedly exists within certain scope. In particular, we should not lower our guard against the struggle on the ideological front. We should realize that during the 10 chaotic years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," bourgeois ideology and the vestiges of feudal ideology ran rampant. At present, the tendencies of the leftist ideology which depart from the party's line and bourgeois liberal trends which try to do away with the party's leadership, anarchism, ultraindividualism and other unhealthy practices such as "establishing personal relations" and "getting backdoor benefits" still exist in our party and the whole society to varying degrees. All these erroneous ideological tendencies have impeded the implementation of the party's line and contaminated the body of the party. To ensure the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and improve the party's work style, we should take up the weapon of ideological struggle to oppose the interference of erroneous trends of thought coming from both the left and the right. The resolution adopted by the party's sixth plenary session points out: "We should correctly apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and overcome various kinds of erroneous ideology which depart from the party's principles."

The practice of criticism and self-criticism is our party's good tradition. Carrying out criticism and self-criticism, integrating theory with practice and maintaining close links with the masses are the three well-known fine work styles of the party. However, during the Cultural Revolution, these fine styles were severely sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Out of their counterrevolutionary motives of usurping the power of the state and party, they used criticism as a means to harm, attack and persecute revolutionary cadres and the masses. As a result, some comrades still detest and fear criticism up to now. This state of affairs is not beneficial to the party's leadership over the ideological front.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to conscientiously study "Combat Liberalism" and draw a distinction between active ideological struggle and the wrongdoing of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" and differentiating between normal criticism and the practice of running people. Only thus can we change the present weak and inefficient leadership over our ideological and political work and ensure the leadership of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought over the ideological front and prevent all kinds of political dust and germs from contaminating the minds of our comrades and the body of our party.

Carrying out an active ideological struggle and combating liberalism are two aspects of the task. Liberalism means a kind of vicious tendency which refrains from carrying out ideological struggle against the acts of ruining the people's interests and giving up the practice of criticism and self-criticism. It is characterized by "rejecting ideological struggle and standing for unprincipled peace." Comrade Mao Zedong attacked special importance to combating liberalism in party building because it eats away unity, undermines cohesion, causes apathy and creates dissension. In places where the tendencies of liberalism prevail, it is impossible to conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism or strengthen unity on the basis of Marxist principles. It is the practice of "saying as little as possible while knowing perfectly well what is wrong" and "saying nothing to people to their faces but gossiping behind their backs, or saying nothing at a meeting but gossiping afterwards" which is prevailing. A normal act of criticism and self-criticism is replaced by the act of "keeping on good terms" or by the wrongdoings of "indulging in personal attacks, picking quarrels, venting personal spite or seeking revenge." In some units, some people who resolutely support the line implemented since the third plenary session work actively, make marked success in their work and dare to stick to principle, speak the truth and fight against unhealthy trends and evil practices are unpopular or isolated. This is an abnormal phenomenon. Are all these not the result of widespread liberalism? It is obvious that if we fail to oppose and check liberalism, various erroneous ideological trends will spread. If we fail to combat unhealthy trends and evil practices, it will be impossible for us to promote healthy tendencies. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Liberalism is a manifestation of opportunism and conflicts fundamentally with Marxism. It is negative and objectively has the effect of helping the enemy; that is why the enemy welcomes its preservation in our midst. This being its nature there should be no place for it in the ranks of the revolution." Being familiar with the eleven instances cited in "Combat Liberalism" will help us realize the harmful effects of liberalism and overcome them. Now liberalism is still prevailing in our party and revolutionary organizations. For instance, some people fail to criticize or check the wrongdoing of harming the people's interests' some people do not indignantly resent or fight against words and deeds which violate the party's line and the four basic principles. Some people muddle along and do not work conscientiously. Some people are indifferent to their mistakes and refuse to accept criticism from others. While handling the relations between the individuals and the collective, some people subordinate the interests of the collectives to those of the individuals and the opinions of the collectives to those of the individuals. They follow their own inclination and refuse to observe discipline. All these tendencies have seriously hampered the correct act of carrying out ideological struggle. In the past, it was our party's important task to combat liberalism, defeat nonproletarian ideology with the proletarian one and consolidate the leadership of Marxism. Today, while building our country into a modern socialist power, it is still necessary to unswervingly combat liberalism on the ideological trends with the proletarian ideology, so as to consolidate the expand the ideological front of the proletariat.

Selfish individualism is the ideological root of liberalism. Anyone who values his own interests above everything else or subordinates the people's interests to his own personal interests is liable to pay undue attention to his own gains and losses or adopt a laissez-faire attitude toward important questions closely connected with the people's interests when faced with a matter of right and wrong or when dealing with other people.



While talking about the problem of combating liberalism, Comrade Mao Zedong exhorted us to be broad-minded, staunch and active, look upon the interests of the revolution as our very own lives and subordinate our personal interests to those of the revolution and to be "more concerned about the party and the masses than any private person and more concerned about others than about ourselves."

Only the selfless can be fearless. Only when one values the interests of the people above everything else can he persist in upholding principle and dare to struggle when he is confronted with a matter of right and wrong. In our contingent, selfish ideas exercise their evil influence over those who are afraid of offending people, evade ideological struggle, exchange flattery and favors to protect each other, barter away revolutionary principles and are fond of establishing "personal relations." Selfishness also exists to varying degrees in those people who are like "tigers whose backsides no one dares to touch" and in those who flare up once they hear criticism and are indifferent to bad people and bad deeds ruining the people's interests. It is obvious that if one wants to uphold principle and dare to fight, he should, first of all, put his own personal interests in a correct relationship to those of the revolution. Only by valuing the interests of the revolution above everything else and constantly clearing away selfish ideas and personal considerations, can we eliminate liberalism and turn ideological struggle into a sharp weapon to defeat various kinds of nonproletarian ideology.

#### CCP'S WEI GUOQING ADDRESSES PLA MILITARY REVIEW

OW290221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Organs and PLA units directly under the PLA General Political Department staged a military review this morning. Present at the military review were Director Wei Guoqing and deputy directors Gan Weihuan, Huang Yukun, Zhu Yunqian and Shi Jinqian of the PLA General Political Department.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said at the military review: The staging of a military review is not a matter of formality but rather an important measure for changing our work style and strengthening the sense of organization and discipline. We must carry out activities with emphasis on ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength and which stress soldier's bearing, courtesy and discipline and the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. We must improve our work style and strive to become a good example in the whole army in developing the socialist spiritual civilization.

On the morning of 26 September, organs of the PLA General Logistics Department also held a military review attended by Director Hong Xuezhi and Political Commissar Wang Ping of the department. Director Hong Xuezhi delivered a speech at the military review.

#### PLA GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ON MAO'S ROLE

OW290604 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the PLA General Political Department recently called various major units stationed in Beijing to a forum to discuss about the study and implementation of the party resolution.

Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, put forth his opinion on how to study and implement the resolution earnestly and on the guides of the national meeting to discuss issues on the ideological front. He said: Generally speaking, good progress has been made in studying and implementing the resolution. The party committees have paid much attention to the study and implementation and remarkable achievements have been made in the endeavor. However, this is only the beginning. We must study the resolution repeatedly and comprehensively.

Comrade Hua Nan pointed out: Three guiding principles should be upheld in order to study the resolution in depth. The most important principle is to establish the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. We will be able to find solutions to other problems if this issue is solved successfully.



Comrade Hua Nan put forth a five-point suggestion: 1) We should assiduously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's discussion about the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. 2) We should implement the guidelines of the national meeting to discuss issues on the ideological front, enhance the fighting strength in carrying out political ideological work and overcome the weak and lax leadership over ideological work. 3) We should earnestly study Chairman Mao's works -- this is a fundamental step for studying the resolution penetratingly. Leading cadres at or above the regimental level should take lead in the study. 4) We should support the study among the leading cadres and emphasize the importance of the study in institutes for higher learning. 5) We should link study and implementation with realities with emphasis on implementation.

Comrade Hua Nan said: Various units should strengthen leadership in a practical manner, bring the masses into full play, popularize experience in typical cases, carry out all kinds of activities and adopt effective measures to create images to make the study and implementation of the resolution practical and lively with results.

#### VICTORY OVER YELLOW RIVER FLOOD ANNOUNCED

OW261550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The central flood-prevention headquarters in Beijing today announced victory over the heaviest torrent of the upper Yellow River since the founding of new China in 1949.

The flood peak, running at a rate of 5,490 cubic meters per second, has passed Baotou and is now heading for Togtoh about one hundred kilometers downstream. The water level at Baotou and further upstream is steadily falling.

A spokesman for the central flood prevention headquarters said that the flood peak, no longer a serious menace, will pour through the middle and lower course of the river into the sea.

In its two recent circulars, the State Council called on areas along the Yellow River to ensure the safety of the cofferdam of the Longyang Gorge hydroelectric power project and the Liujia Gorge hydroelectric power station, and the uninterrupted operation of the Baotou-Lanzhou railway, and to protect fertile farmland on river banks.

Grappling with the river for half a month on end, the 300,000 army men and civilians along the river have fulfilled these tasks.

The spokesman pointed out that the torrent had caused some damages to industry and agriculture but the losses had been reduced to the minimum.

The party and the government place first importance on the safety of the people, he said. All people in the danger zones were evacuated in time and no casualty was reported. This was a great success, the spokesman said.

The spokesman attributed the success to the leadership of the State Council and the efforts of the local leaders and people. Leaders of Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Ministry of Electric Power and the Ministry of Railways all worked on-the-spot with the flood fighters.

Experts estimate that had the cofferdam at the Longyang Gorge collapsed, flood waters would have poured down at a rate of 38,000 cubic meters per second from the reservoir and caused a catastrophe.

At Longyang Gorge, army men and people worked day and night to add a four-meter-high earth dyke on top of the cofferdam.

Downstream, there were no major breaches along the more than 1,000-kilometer-long Yellow River dykes in Ningxia and Inner Mongolia. A total of 16 million cubic meters of earth and stone were moved to strengthen the dykes. Some of the minor dyke breaches have been sealed.

The timely and accurate information sent in by hydrological stations along the river proves to be useful in coping with the heavy torrent, the spokesman said.

He said the battle has cemented the ties between the Chinese Communist Party and the people, and among the cadres, army men and the people.

#### CCP, Government Hail Efforts

OW260744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- In a message addressed to authorities, army men and civilians in Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia, the Chinese central authorities today hailed the victory over the recent floods in the upper and middle sections of the Yellow River as a "vivid demonstration of the flesh-and-blood ties that bind the party, government, the People's Liberation Army and the people."

"This victory shows that so long as they are united as one, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, can certainly overcome all difficulties and make ever greater achievements by bringing into full play the advantages of the socialist system," says the message of the Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission under the party Central Committee.

The Yellow River flood peak, which was caused by rains in western Gansu and eastern Qinghai between late August and early September, surged through the section of the river near Baotou, in Inner Mongolia on September 23 without causing damage, according to earlier reports.

Army men and civilians worked hard day in and day out for about two weeks and scored one victory after another, the message said.

The cofferdam for the Longyang hydroelectric engineering project in Qinghai was raised and strengthened and the dam for the Liujia Gorge reservoir in Gansu down the river strengthened. In just a few days, more than 30,000 people in areas near the Longyang project in Qinghai Province were evacuated in a "well organized, orderly way," said the message.

Hundreds of thousands of army men and civilians in Gansu, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia ensured the safety of the Yellow River dykes, it added.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PEASANTS' BURDEN

HK280630 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make an Effort To Eliminate the Longstanding Defects and Reduce the Burden of the Peasants"]

[Text] The establishment and promotion of agricultural production responsibility systems has brought about profound changes in the rural areas; it calls for various sectors to carry out relevant readjustments and reforms in rural work. An issue that warrants our attention is that we must uphold the principle of socialist distribution according to work and exchange at equal value and try to reduce the peasant's burden.

The party and the people's government have made an effort several times to reduce the irrational burden of the peasants. In 1978, the CCP Central Committee issued an important comment on the report of Hunan Xiangxiang County CCP Committee on reducing the peasants' burden, and the comment was issued as a central document. It further demanded that all localities should seriously correct the communist wind, the tendency of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources, high targets and high state procurement quotas and the various irrational burdens added to the peasants' workload by impractical "big ways." At that time, after the hard work done by various sectors, we did achieve certain results. However, since the influence of "leftist" ideology was still serious then, and the various policies had not been implemented, the problem was not completely solved.

As the production responsibility system has been extensively promoted, the peasants enjoy the right to arrange production and distribution independently, and they have more profound feelings regarding irrational burdens. Thus, they make more demands that solutions be found. In past years, we promoted the "big tumult" and "eating out of the big pot," and the peasants had the feeling that they gained very little although they worked hard throughout the year. They did not know what had happened to the results of their hard work nor how heavy their burden was. At present, since responsibility systems have been established, many problems are revealed and the situation of the burden is crystal-clear. In some localities, the peasants found that the expenses for paying allowances to the cadres and paying the workers who are transferred from other communes and brigades account for more than two-thirds of what the peasants should get. In addition to other irrational expenses, the situation is even more serious. Thus, the peasants fervently welcomed responsibility systems; in some places, the peasants demanded having full responsibility for all tasks until they are completed. This is because they want to get rid of their excessive burdens.

The fact that there are excessive burdens put on the rural areas has something to do with the leadership system in the rural areas formulated under the influence of "leftist" errors over a long period of time. Many departments wanted to "do it the big way" with everything. They promoted formalism and imposed their ideas on the masses without considering their well-being and without considering the capacity of the collective economy. Therefore, if we do not adopt some basic measures to eliminate the longstanding defects, we will not be able to effectively reduce the peasants' burden.

To lighten the excessive burden of the peasants, we must distinguish between which burdens are rational, which are irrational; which are excessive and should be shouldered by the state, and which by the collectives or the peasants; which can be promptly eliminated and which can only be eliminated under certain conditions. In order to have a better understanding of the above situations, we must do a good job in investigations and specific studies. Wanhe commune of Xiangyin County in Hunan Province has conducted detailed research on the issue of the peasants' burden. In view of the actual situation, they reduced the personnel who were not involved in production so as to cut the allowances allocated to them. They modified the salary system of the commune and brigade enterprises and improved capital construction on farmland. All these measures are geared to actual circumstances and they conform to the common aspiration of the people. Thus, they are very popular.

As a matter of fact, to basically solve the problem of the burden of the peasants will involve various aspects, including relations between workers and peasants and between rural and urban areas. These issues can only be solved when the national economy is readjusted and the economic management system over the rural areas is reformed; until then, we can only work step by step. We should promptly do what can be done at present. Departments concerned in all localities should seriously lighten the irrational burden placed on the production teams and the peasants; they must not allow the phenomena of "asking the help of the production teams from all directions and undermining the production teams at every corner" to continue.

It is not only for the benefit of peasants but also for a stronger base to build socialism in our country that we lighten the peasants' burden. When the enthusiasm of the masses runs high, the development of agriculture will certainly be accelerated and the pace of the country's four modernizations will be speeded up. Therefore, this is an issue to which we should attach great importance.

COMMENTATOR ON VARIETY OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK290606 Beijing REN/IN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "We Must Not Adhere to Any New 'Uniform System'"]

[Text] The three letters we published today reflect the problem that has begun to crop up in some places, this is, a tendency to prescribe a "uniform system" in setting up agricultural production responsibility systems. In some places, a certain type of responsibility system has been ordered set up, in a prescribed proportion of units before a set deadline, regardless of the local conditions and the desires of the people in other places, because it is said that fixing output quotas for each household is a good system, emphasis has only been put on this system without a concrete analysis of different local conditions being made. In still other places, where resistance to the setting up of the system continued for a long time and where no commune members were allowed to have their output quotas fixed for their households, today a sudden change has been prescribed where output quota must be fixed for each and every household. This state of affairs is worth taking notice of.

During the past 2 years, in the course of setting up and carrying out production responsibility systems, attention was generally paid to adjusting to local conditions, proceeding from reality and letting the masses choose, on the basis of the principle of voluntary participation, the forms of responsibility system that were suited to the local production levels. However, it is hard to change the longstanding work style of issuing administrative orders from above without regard to the conditions at the lower levels and the longstanding practices of "uniform form" and "blindly following the trend." What was said in the letter from Shanxi about "a responsibility system prescribed from above" was just a manifestation of the old work style of issuing administrative orders to boss the masses around. Some comrades are still using the old ideology and experiences to deal with new situations and new problems and, by so doing, they have placed their subjective will in opposition to the desires of the masses. They have gotten used to doing their jobs by using the methods of administrative orders and "uniform system," and once these methods prove to be ineffective, they simply let things drift.

The establishment of production responsibility systems in rural areas means not only a change in labor organization and the forms of distribution but also a fundamental reform in the administration and management of socialist collective agriculture. Therefore, it demands a change in the ideological style and work methods of the leading cadres. The independence of production teams should be respected and the old practice of acting together in exactly the same way as was ordered, should no longer be carried out. On the contrary, everything should proceed from the reality that varies from place to place instead of following a single pattern -- "a uniform form" as was the past practice of learning from "Dazhai." The practice in the last 2 years and more has proved that the party's policy has brought into play the initiative and creativeness of hundreds of millions of peasants and the key to this is the setting up and carrying out of the responsibility systems. This adheres to the basic principles of socialism as well as to combining responsibility, power and interests and putting them in the hands of the peasants. Thus diverse forms of the responsibility system can be adopted, taking into account the different conditions of communes and teams in accordance with the desires of the peasants. That is why the peasants have enthusiastically welcomed the party's policy.

The situation has developed and it will no longer do to carry on our work with out-of-date and incorrect methods. The peasants have enthusiastically demanded the carrying out of the responsibility systems and they should be given adroit guidance according to the circumstances. One will only incur the censure of the masses if one forcibly resists or forbids them, or if one forcibly prescribes the setting up of a certain responsibility system.



To put a responsibility system into effect, we should go deep into practice among the masses and make efforts in doing painstaking ideological and organizational work so as to guide the masses in choosing a form that is suitable for local conditions and facilitates the development of production.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR IMPROVING RURAL HOUSING

HK280526 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Leadership Over Rural Housing Construction"]

[Text] There has been a boom in housing construction in the countryside over the past few years. In many localities, almost "all families had building materials ready and all villages had houses under construction." Over the past 30 years since the founding of new China rural housing construction had never been carried out on such a large scale. According to statistics, new houses with floor area totaling 900 million square meters were built in the countryside during the 3 years from 1978 to 1980. Many dilapidated villages have taken on a new look. There is a marked improvement in the housing conditions of the peasants. The countryside is permeated with the atmosphere of joy and prosperity.

Improving housing conditions has been a wish cherished by the peasants for many years. During the period of restoration of the national economy in the 1950's, the peasants built some houses, but the number was not great. During the Great Leap Forward which began in 1958, the people's communes, which were larger in size and had a higher degree of public ownership, were established. As a result, many houses were destroyed and few were built, thereby exacerbating the short supply of rural housing. During the decade of upheaval, the ultraleftist ideas were advocated and the peasants were not allowed to build houses. In many localities, the peasants did not have money to build new houses, and the rural population grew drastically, so that there was a great demand for rural houses. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the rural economy was enlivened. The peasants had money and the party's policy allowed them to build houses for themselves. The peasants built their own houses and the state supplied them with building materials. Since then, housing construction has quickly reached a new level. The number of houses built in the countryside this year will possibly be greater than that last year, and houses being built are of ever better quality. This vividly indicates the improved rural economic situation and financial capabilities of the peasants.

Hundreds of millions of peasants are vigorously building houses of their own. This situation occurs only in times of peace and prosperity. We should warmly support and actively lead rural housing construction. We have encountered some problems in this respect. A major problem is that the leading organs of some localities do not see clearly the importance of and the problems involved in rural housing construction so that they slacken their leadership over rural housing construction and sometimes even pay no attention to it. As a result, some bad phenomena, especially encroachment on farmland, have emerged in many localities. An example is Zhejiang Province where "hills account for 70 percent, lakes and rivers, 10 percent and farm plots, 20 percent of the area." Last year, peasants built houses on more than 80,000 mu of fertile farmland which formerly yielded 1,000 jin of crops per mu. Similar problems exist to varying degrees in almost all provinces and regions throughout the country. Our country does not have much farmland. If such phenomena are not stopped quickly, the consequences will be very serious. In April this year, the State Council issued a circular on stopping the building of houses on farmland. Various localities must conscientiously carry out the regulations laid down in this circular and tightly grasp the work in this respect.

Many comrades do not attach importance to rural housing construction. They hold that this is the business of the peasants and the state does not have to spend money on it so that there is no need to bother about it.

This view is incorrect. It is estimated that approximately 10 billion yuan were spent on rural housing construction last year. Construction on such a large scale has already become a component of the national construction. A good thing may become a bad thing if we give up our leadership over it, let it run its course, and allow the indiscriminate building of houses on farmland to continue. Correct guidance over rural housing construction will create favorable conditions for the state's immediate and long-term economic construction and also be of benefit to future generations. Rural housing construction affects innumerable peasant households and concerns industrial and agricultural production, rational use of land, overall arrangements of manpower and protection of natural resources. We must actively strengthen leadership over it and put it on the agenda of important tasks.

A unified plan for rural housing construction saves farmland and makes it possible to build housing areas that are clean and beautiful and provide convenience to people in their work and life. In our country, the villages were formed and developed on the basis of the small peasant economy. They lack a neat layout and occupy much farmland. Good planning will save much farmland. In planning rural housing construction, it is necessary to adopt means appropriate to local conditions and to make use of hillsides, wasteland and vacant housing plots. It is also necessary to lay down necessary regulations to prohibit all actions harmful to the interests of the state and the collective. In particular, grassroots rural cadres should firmly abide by these regulations.

The peasants are deeply dissatisfied with the present shortage of building materials. Consequently, many localities have seen indiscriminate felling of trees, destruction of farm plots and unauthorized baking of bricks. The commercial and industrial departments should strengthen production and supply of building materials to meet the peasants' urgent demand. Many building material factories in Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Guangdong have manufactured reinforced concrete cement parts for use in rural housing construction. These structural parts are greatly welcomed by the peasants. The trend of rural development shows that as rural life improves, the peasants will make ever greater demands for houses of fine quality. That is, they want houses with greater floor space and with better interior installations, as well as better living environments. This will result in many new demands on the industrial departments. The vast rural market is beckoning us. The industrial and commercial departments should vigorously adapt themselves to the new situation and do good work for the hundreds of millions of rural people.

#### COMMENTATOR URGES SMALL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK280908 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Raise Small Commodity Production to an Important Position"]

[Text] At present, the problem of running out of stock of some small commodities for daily use is relatively prominent. This has caused a lot of inconvenience in the people's daily lives, and the departments concerned should attach importance to it.

The reasons for the shortage in the supply of small commodities for daily use are that first, there are now fewer enterprises producing these products and the production of some of the products has ceased. Second, the commercial departments have reduced the variety of products with which they are dealing. Though there are many reasons for the shortage, the problem has arisen mainly because over a long period of time, the leading cadres of some departments have ideologically attached importance to big instead of small commodities. They think the output value of small commodities is low and that their profits are small. They also think small commodities are not essential and that their output is not important. As a result, the production and management of small commodities have been regarded as not important or urgent.

In recent years, because of the increase in the prices of agricultural and sideline products, which are the raw materials for small commodities, the production costs of small commodities have increased. However, the prices and tax revenues of small commodities have not been readjusted in good time. As a result, enterprises producing small commodities have not been able to earn reasonable profits, and they have even suffered deficits. This has also directly affected the enthusiasm of industrial and commercial enterprises for producing and managing small commodities.

Small commodities constitute about 30 percent of the total amount of commodities circulated in society, and their variety is great. They are essential to people's food, clothing, shelter and transportation. Departments concerned in all localities must attach importance to both big and small commodity production and raise small commodity production to an important position. They must promote small commodity production several times a year so as to achieve fruitful results.

Most of the enterprises producing small commodities are collectively owned. In past economic reorganizations and changes in economic systems, the collective enterprises often suffered. Some were merged while others were abolished, resulting in a reduction in the quantity and variety of products. In the course of the present economic readjustment, they must pay attention to historical lessons. They must not rashly close down or change the production plan of enterprises which produce small commodities, much less indiscriminately requisition the funds, equipment, materials, labor force and other things of collectively owned enterprises in any form. Enterprises producing small commodities, particularly those in cities and towns, must follow the correct orientation by persistently serving the rural markets and the masses' daily lives. They must not be keen on producing only big commodities or high-and-middle-grade goods. They must also produce small commodities whose brands are not famous and which bring only small profits. There are a great variety of small commodities and they are produced in small batches. The scale of enterprises which produce small commodities should therefore, in general, not be too large. They should practice flexible management and all management systems should be suited to the characteristics of the production of small commodities. While stabilizing and developing the collectively owned enterprises, they should appropriately develop individual handicraft undertakings and encourage and support individual artisans to resume the production of those goods which require complicated and unique skills and crafts.

Units producing or managing small commodities should follow the principle of pursuing small profits for high production and seeking small profits for quick turnover. They should improve management and administration, improve product quality and reduce production costs. All trades must use loans, prices, tax revenues, profits, supply of raw and other materials and other economic means to protect and support small commodity production. As for small commodity prices, a more flexible policy can be implemented if management regulations different from those for big commodities are adopted, commodity prices are kept basically stable, and consideration is given to the interests of both consumers and producers. With the approval of the provincial and municipal leadership and the departments concerned, appropriate readjustment should be made in tax revenues and prices regarding those products whose prices have seriously deviated from their actual value; and the prices of some small commodities should be allowed to float within fixed margins. As for the small number of products for which price readjustment is not suitable, the production enterprises must strengthen management and administration and cut wastes. For those which still incur deficits despite efforts from all circles, the departments concerned must reduce the taxes levied on them or exempt them from taxation and even grant them financial subsidies so that the enterprises will not suffer any deficit.

There must be more channels for small commodity circulation but fewer links in the administrative chain. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of state-run and collectively owned commerce, village trade fairs, individual businessmen, peddlers and other channels for circulation.



It is necessary to use flexibility and a great variety of marketing methods in order to fulfill the state plan and foreign trade orders and in order for commodity circulation to become reasonable and links and costs to be reduced. In the light of the different situations of small commodities, it is possible to appropriately enlarge the price differences between procurement and marketing and between wholesaling and retailing so that shops can earn a profit and so that small commodity production may be promoted through commercial business.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

HK251512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Wu Min [0702 2404]: "The Party's Leadership and People's Democracy"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang specifically pointed out in his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP: "Both the people's revolution and the construction of socialism led by our party are the people's very own cause." "Since victory was won in the revolution, the people have become the masters of the country and society. To organize and support them in fulfilling this role and building a new life under socialism is the very essence of the party's leadership over affairs of state."

Being the vanguard of the proletariat, our party is an integral part of the people. It has served the people wholeheartedly and has struggled for the people's interests. In old China, the three big mountains weighed on the backs of the people. All the work and struggles of the party were completely aimed at emancipating the people. Since victory was won in the revolution, the people have become the masters of the country and society and our party has also become the party in power. At this time, our party still serves the people wholeheartedly. Fundamentally speaking, our party has become the leader of state affairs simply because it can reflect the people's interests and will and can organize the people to struggle for the realization of those interests and will.

The fact that the CCP is a party in power is actually the people's choice and an inevitable historical development. Over the past 32 years since it has been in power, our party has in general exercised its leadership over state affairs according to the aim of organizing and supporting the people to become the masters of their own affairs. Under the leadership of the party, we have already established and consolidated a state power of the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class and on the basis of a worker-peasant alliance. The political power has represented the people's interests and will. During the period of transition from new democracy to socialism, the party put forth the general line of "one transformation and three changes." The realization of this general line laid the economic foundation for the people's democratic dictatorship and consolidated the people's political rights and position in being the masters of their own affairs. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production, and at the eighth party congress held in 1956, the party put forth in a timely way the line of concentrating all forces to develop the social productive forces and gradually satisfy the people's growing needs in materials and culture. It was a pity that for various reasons, for a very long period after the later part of the 1950's, the line of the eighth party congress was not fully implemented. As a matter of fact, people even deviated from the line of the eighth party congress in certain respects. However, during that period the party scored major and great achievements in its leadership over state affairs. At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, people further understood through the painful lesson of the "Great Cultural Revolution" the significance of organizing and supporting the people in being the masters of their own affairs and put forth the political target of building a high degree of socialist democracy. What is democracy? In a certain sense, democracy means that the people are the masters of their own affairs. Building a socialist political system with a high degree of democracy means legalizing and institutionalizing the principle of the people being the masters of their own affairs.



Under the guidance of the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the people's congresses at all levels have strengthened their work. The provincial and county people's congresses have set up their permanent organs; the system of direct elections at and below the county level has been established and put on a sound basis; and all appropriate laws have been and will continuously be formulated and promulgated. The sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee again reiterated the task of building a socialist political system with a high degree of democracy and adopted a number of significant steps and measures. Practice has demonstrated that our party's efforts have been consistent and sincere in organizing and supporting the people being the masters of their own affairs. At present, the fact that the CCP Central Committee has specifically put forth organizing and supporting the people in being the masters of their own affairs as the essence of the party's leadership is undoubtedly a scientific summation of the practical experience over the past 32 years of the party's leadership over state affairs. It is surely of great practical significance.

Without the party's leadership, there would not be a new China in which the people are the masters of their own affairs. By the same token, under the new historical conditions, without attaching importance to and respecting the people being the masters of their own affairs, it would be impossible for the party to exercise its leadership. It was pointed out in the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC: "We must improve our party leadership in order to uphold it. We must resolutely overcome the many shortcomings that still exist in our party's style of thinking and work, in its system of organization and leadership and in its contacts with the masses." To overcome these shortcomings, the key link lies in correctly handling the relations between the party's leadership and the principle of the people being the masters of their own affairs. First of all, judging from the party's current style of thinking and work, the major shortcoming of quite a number of party organizations and party members is still subjectivism. Subjectivism has developed from the mistakes of being divorced from the actual situation and from the masses. Again, the mistakes of being divorced from the actual situation and the masses are derived from inadequate understanding of and respect for the principle of the people being the masters of the state and society. Secondly, judging from the state of the party's organization, some party organizations are still entangled in unhealthy systems and organizational life because of the influence of the 10 years of internal upheavals. Some party members have failed to actively implement the party's line, principles and policies and have thus failed to bring into play the roles of Communist Party members as vanguards and models. A very small number of people have even made use of their positions as party members and cadres of the party in power and developed special privileges, pursued selfish interests, acted in an imperious and despotic way and done all kinds of evil deeds. Why would such situations exist? A very significant reason for this is that some party organizations and party members have assumed that they are "leaders" of the people. They have failed to correctly handle the relations between themselves and the masses and have not conscientiously accepted the supervision of the masses. To rectify the party's organization, we must take correctly understanding and handling the relations between the party's leadership and the principles of the people being the masters of their own affairs as an essential lesson and also conscientiously place the party's organizations and party members under the people's supervision. Second, judging from the party's leadership system, the major problem currently is that there is no distinction between the party and government. The party has replaced the government, and relations between the party and the government have been turned into relations between the higher and the lower levels. The party organizations' acts of taking the work of the government into their own hands is in essence disregard of the people's rights in being the masters of their own affairs.

To solve the problem that there is no distinction between the party and the government and that the party has replaced the government, the most fundamental thing is to firmly establish that the party's political leadership over state affairs should be manifested through the line, principles and policies proposed by the party and adopted by the people's congress, through the effective work of Communist Party members who are trusted by the people and elected to hold public offices, and through the penetrating and detailed ideological and political work of the party organizations and the roles of the party members in acting as vanguards and models. In addition, it is particularly important to correctly understand the relations between the party's leadership and the principle of the people being the masters of their own affairs in handling the party's contacts with the masses. The party's contacts with the masses are manifested in a specific way in the contacts between the party organizations at all levels and the party members on the one side and the masses on the other. If the party organizations and party members assume a sense of superiority and commanding position of a party in power in dealing with the masses, they will certainly not have any very intimate contacts with the masses. In short, the fact that the CCP Central Committee specifically put forth organizing and supporting the people in being the masters of their own affairs as the essence of the party's leadership is surely of far-reaching and great significance.

Over the past few years, efforts in upholding and improving party leadership have encountered interference from two aspects. First, some people in the society have used "democracy" as a pretext and the fact that our party has made mistakes as an excuse and attempted to break away from and oppose the party's leadership. Second, some people in the party have become used to abusing the party's name and prestige and issuing orders to the masses. They have not respected the masses' democratic rights and have complained about, resisted and opposed the principle of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in realizing political democracy. These two erroneous tendencies have separated the party's leadership from the people's democracy, that is, the people being the masters of their own affairs. Therefore, we must emphasize the unanimity of the party's leadership and the people's democracy and stress that party leadership means organizing and supporting the people in being the masters of their own affairs. So long as our spirit is unified under the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in upholding and improving party leadership and we work according to the requirements of the sixth plenary session, the two erroneous tendencies can be overcome.

#### INDUSTRIAL MINISTERS WORK AT GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW290225 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Principal leading comrades of ministries and commissions under the State Council connected with industrial and transport work have, since the closing of the national forum on industrial and transport work, gone down to the grassroots level to conduct investigation and study and together with other comrades to consolidate key enterprises, improve economic efficiency and better comprehensive control.

In early September, the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry decided to send seven vice ministers and members of the party group to lead work teams to the Datong, Jixi, Fuxin and (?Fuliehe) mining areas and construction sites. Under their guidance, more than 5,000 cadres of coal mines in 17 provinces and autonomous regions -- whose output is distributed under a unified plan -- went down to brigades, teams and workshops in the mining areas to direct and organize production and to help solve problems there. They also took part in labor comparable to their physical strength.

Minister of Textile Industry Hao Jianxiu and Vice Minister (Li Zhuping) went to the Liaoyang petrochemical fiber company, a newly built key chemical fiber base, to help solve technical problems for the final stage of construction.

Minister of Agricultural Machinery Yang Ligong, Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke and Minister of Chemical Industry Sun Jingwen have gone to the No 1 tractor plant, the Taiyuan iron and steel company and the Tianjin municipal chemical industry bureau separately where they helped solve practical problems and map out production plans for the next several months together with workers and staff.

According to incomplete statistics, 65 ministers and vice ministers from 14 ministries and commission connected with industrial and transport work have gone to work at the grassroots level.

#### AMPLE COMMODITY SUPPLIES FOR NATIONAL DAY

OW260109 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A large quantity of light industrial goods, textile goods and food are being rushed to various localities. In order to meet the people's demand during the National Day period, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications have jointly issued a circular calling on the railways and the transportation department to give priority to loading, transporting and unloading of the commodities for the National Day needs. According to statistics compiled by the commercial departments in 20 provinces and municipalities in China, the major commodities shipped to various localities this September via interprovincial transport routes increased by about 15 percent as compared with the shipment in September 1980. The commercial department and storage department are shipping out deliveries day and night in coordination with the railways and the transportation department. Some 35,000 tons of commodities are being shipped to flood-stricken areas and frontier regions in Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang to meet the needs of the National Day period.

#### GOOD HARVESTS, INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AID ECONOMY

OW290734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA)--China's good autumn harvest in sight, added by the good summer harvest, plus the rapid growth of light industry and a more balanced budget are among this year's achievements in readjusting the national economy.

Based on information given by the State Statistical Bureau are these facts:

National revenue exceeded expenditure in the first eight months of this year and net currency recovery came to 2,600 million yuan, more than for the same period of 1980. Heavy state purchase of farm products and greater peasant buying of manufactured goods are anticipated in the coming months.

Three million young city people got jobs in the first half of this year. Per capita income levels in both town and countryside have risen. People are now buying more food, clothing and other daily consumer goods, according to surveys made by the commercial departments.

Home and foreign trade has expanded.

The progress conforms to China's aims of economic readjustment. Among the major aims: to accelerate the growth of agriculture and light industry while temporarily restricting the growth of some branches of heavy industry in order to achieve a balanced economic growth, to improve economic performance of enterprises and bring more benefit to the people.

In agriculture, the responsibility system in production has stimulated peasant initiative. Despite drought in many parts of China last winter and spring and heavy summer rains in some areas, total agricultural output value is expected to be substantially higher this year. Output of winter wheat, early rice and other summer grains was four million tons more than in 1980.



Rapeseed was grown on a larger area than the year before and registered a record increase of 60 percent. The areas devoted to cotton, sugar cane and sugar beet have all been extended.

In line with the principle of developing a diversified rural economy while laying emphasis on grain production, the area devoted to industrial crops was enlarged by 3.5 million hectares in the three years ending 1980. Industrial crops accounted for 12.1 percent of the sown area last year as against 10.2 percent in 1977.

Light industrial output jumped 12 percent in the first eight months over the same period a year ago. Sharp increases were registered in production of bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, radio sets, television sets and other durable consumer goods.

Light industry accounted for 50.5 percent of China's total industrial output value in the first eight months of this year as against the 42.7 percent in 1978 and 46.9 percent in 1980.

Heavy industrial output has been trimmed this year in line with the readjustment policy. Steel strips, steel sheets, wire, welded tubes, cement and a number of other products needed for light industry or housing construction chalked increases. Many heavy industrial factories have switched over to the production of durable consumer goods or, are supplying more equipment to upgrade light industrial technologies.

Major efforts made to readjust China's economy also include improving enterprise management and reorganizing factories producing the same kinds of goods into bigger enterprises with better equipment and higher technical levels. Such efforts have contributed to the general economic improvements.

The state invested 19 percent less in capital construction in the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding 1980 period. Emphasis is being placed on energy, communications, education, science, public health, medicine and housing construction, and funds are now used more concentratedly on key projects. In order to improve the welfare of the people, funds spent on construction of housing projects, urban public amenities, culture, education and public health increased to account for 38 percent of China's investment in capital construction in the first eight months of this year as against 17.4 percent in 1978.

The growth of light industry has provided the market with more and a greater variety of consumer goods. Retail sales in China in the first eight months of this year was eight percent more than in the same period of 1980. In 1980, retail sales topped 1979 by 31,800 million yuan, a record increase.

Sales on the individual peasant markets have grown this year. These markets now supply one fourth of the poultry, eggs and fish bought by urban residents.

The total volume of exports handled by the Ministry of Foreign Trade during the eight-month period was 8.2 percent over the same period of 1980; imports increased by 6.1 percent.

#### Rural Prosperity Increases

OW290548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- According to a report by XINHUA reporter Qiu Yuan [6726 0626], prosperity prevails in China's rural areas since the arrival of this year's busy season.

Since the beginning of 1981 the quantities of procured farm and sideline products in various localities have been generally higher than those of the same period of 1980.



According to the statistics compared as of 20 August, the quantities of procured summer grain crops were increased by 1.1 billion jin compared with the same period of 1980 and the early rice procurement plan was overfulfilled.

During the 1981 cotton procurement period, which will come to an end soon, more than 53 million dan of ginned cotton have been procured, and this shows an increase of more than 10 million dan compared with the previous period and is a record figure in history. Also, 2.66 billion jin of rapeseed was procured compared with the 1980 record, and this is also a record figure in history. While it is only a little over 1 month before the newly reaped tobacco will be procured, 10 million dan of tobacco have been procured as of the end of August, and this is double the amount procured in the same period of 1980. Sixty-eight percent of the procured high- and medium-grade tobacco are from the principal producing province, Henan.

The number of hogs purchased from the rural areas in the first half of 1981 was increased by more than 800,000 head over with the same period in 1980, and the supply of pork at markets is plentiful.

In the first 7 months of this year the state paid a total of more than 15.3 billion yuan for the procurement of farm and sideline products, showing an increase of 29 percent over the same period in 1980.

According to statistics compiled at 206 rural trade fairs in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, their total transactions in the first half of 1981 reached more than 350 million yuan, showing an increase of 30 percent over the same period in 1980.

A large number of the peasants in the vast countryside hope to build new houses, and thus the demand for construction materials is high. According to statistics, 900 million square meters of new houses were built in rural areas 1978-80. Some 10 billion yuan were used in rural housing construction in 1980.

The 1981 supply of bicycles, sewing machines and radios to the rural areas increased compared with 1980, but the demand still cannot be satisfied.

#### POPULATION SPENDING MORE ON NEW CLOTHES

OW290258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- New clothing is being bought in larger quantities in Chinese cities and countryside, as the textile industry and people's government continue to ensure that the people are "better dressed" as new Textile Minister Hao Jianxiu promised.

Money spent on clothing in 1980 averaged RMB 41 yuan per person, according to figures released recently by the State Statistics Bureau. For city people, the amount came to RMB 111 yuan, about one-fourth of total living expenses. The rural population spent an average of RMB 25 yuan, about one-seventh of their purchases.

Clothes of blue, khaki or other dark colors -- preferred in the early post-liberation days -- are being replaced by brighter and more stylish clothing. There are windbreakers for boys and bright summer frocks for little girls. More women are wearing dresses, and dacron-cotton skirts. Over their winter padded jackets, many women are choosing high-collared Chinese tunics, sometimes trimmed with bands of multicolored embroidery around the collar and cuffs.

An official of the Textile Ministry said that people are more demanding about style and quality now. There used to be long lines of buyers for cotton dacron mixes. Last year's production of 2,000 million meters just about equaled demand at current prices. This year the growing demand is for polyester knits and synthetics mixed with wool or other natural fibers.

The 1980 fabric level of over 10 meters per capita, 76 percent more than in 1952, was still on a modest scale, the spokesman said. But the basic needs of the 1,000 million people were being met, as against pre-liberation days when a large portion of the population wore rags; even the better-off in those days had a saying: "Three years new, three years old, patch and mend three years more."

From 1950 to 1980, the population rose by 80 percent, while the output of cotton cloth jumped to more than 13,000 million meters, an almost 5 fold increase, and an increase of 200 percent per-capita. In the same period, the output of woolen piece goods went up from five million meters to 100 million meters and silk knitwear rose from 50 million meters to 700 million meters.

The upswing continued into the first eight months of this year with woolen pieces goods and woolen knitting yarn growing by 12 and 22 percent over the same period as 1980.

Modern textile mills can now be found in 27 provinces and autonomous regions, even in the near and far northwest Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Tibet.

A Textile Ministry official said that for China, with the world's largest population and a rather small amount of cultivatable land, chemical fibers were important for clothing the people better. This industry, started in the mid-50's, turned out 440,000 tons in 1980 as against only 50,000 tons in 1965. This gave China a good take-off base.

#### MEETING OF CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES IN TANGSHAN

HK280649 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A national conference on political work in construction enterprises convened by the State Capital Construction Commission, opened in Tangshan on 15 September. Some 500 persons are attending the conference, including responsible comrades of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional capital construction committees, construction industry, urban construction and housing management bureaus, building industry trade unions, the PLA Railway Corps and Capital Construction Corps, and a number of construction enterprises, and representatives of progressive units.

State Capital Construction Commission Chairman Han Guang presided at the opening ceremony. Vice Chairman Zhang Baifa delivered the opening speech. He said: This is a grand gathering of construction enterprises. The meeting must implement the resolution of the sixth plenary session and the spirit of the recent important speeches of leading central comrades, sum up and exchange the experiences of a number of progressive units, stimulate the strengthening of political work in construction enterprises and house-building departments throughout the country and promote the institution of economic responsibility systems and the work of straightening out the enterprises and building the ranks.

Zhang Baifa said in conclusion: Why are we holding this meeting in Tangshan? Mainly because we want to focus on introducing the experiences of the Handan municipal No 2 construction company which has taken part in building the new Tangshan, and inspect their construction sites. We have also considered the fact that everyone is very concerned for the building of new Tangshan. By holding the meeting here, everyone can see how reconstruction is proceeding in the city.

Present at the opening ceremony were Hebei Provincial Vice Governor Li Feng, Tangshan Prefectural CCP Committee First Secretary Su Feng, and Tangshan Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Yang Yuan.

GU ZHOXIN AT ANHUI MEETING MARKING LU XUN'S BIRTH

OW260100 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A grand meeting was held at the Changjiang theater in Hefei on the morning of 25 September to mark the centenary of Lu Xun's birth.

Present were responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial committee for commemorating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth, the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee, including Gu Zhuoxin, Zhang Kaifan, Lan Ganting, Liu Lianmin, (Yuan Zhen), Ma Changyan, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Wu Yanqiu, Wang Zenong, Gong Yinong, (Chao Zhengqiu), Gao Hong, Chen Tianren, (Dai Yue), (Hong Pei), (Han Yin), Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin, Yang Yongliang and (Li Liangcheng).

Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial committee for commemorating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth, presided over the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and chairman of the provincial committee for commemorating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth, said: People throughout the country are ceremoniously commemorating the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun, a great writer, thinker and revolutionary. This is a major event in the political and cultural life of the people in our country. Commemorating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth, learning from and publicizing him and inheriting and carrying forward his revolutionary thinking and militant spirit are of particular practical significance for building a socialist spiritual civilization and training a generation of new socialist men.

Comrade Gu Zuoxin said: In commemorating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth and learning from him, the most fundamental things we should do are to inherit and carry forward his militant spirit of seeking truth from facts, upholding truth and continuing to make progress, to increase our nation's self-respect and self-confidence, to encourage healthy trends, to rejuvenate the Chinese nation and to build our great motherland into a modern, powerful socialist state with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization. For our great nation and this great era, Lu Xun's revolutionary spirit is a great impetus to accomplishing the glorious mission which history has entrusted to us.

Following the meeting, the full-length documentary "The Life of Lu Xun" was shown.

ANHUI REGULATION ON EASING PEASANTS' BURDEN

OW242222 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] On 19 September the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government promulgated a regulation on lightening the peasants burden and issued a circular to that effect. The circular calls on all localities to take effective measures to lighten the peasants' burden.

The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government recently formulated the regulation on lightening the peasants' burden in order to further arouse their enthusiasm and to do a better job in agricultural production.

The regulation points out: Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, have taken some necessary measures to lighten the peasants' burden, thus achieving certain results in this regard. However, there are still many problems and some expenditures have been increasing rather than decreasing. Commune members urgently demand that such problems be solved. From experiences gained in various localities, this 10-point regulation is hereby laid down. The 10 points are:

1. The question of subsidies for production brigade and team cadres.
2. The question of pay for teachers of schools run by local people and for barefoot doctors.
3. The question of reducing the number of nonproductive personnel and nonproductive spending.
4. The question on the management and administration of commune- and brigade-run enterprises.
5. The question of repayment of various loans.
6. The question of reserving money for public accumulation funds.
7. The question of sharing expenses for construction of irrigation and water conservancy works.
8. The question of land management.
9. The question of purchasing farm produce and sideline products.
10. The question of reducing production costs.

In the circular on the promulgation of the regulation on lightening the peasants' burden, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government emphatically pointed out: The excessive burden on peasants has become a major obstacle to further implementing the party's rural economic policies, arousing peasants' enthusiasm and improving relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. Close attention must be paid to this problem and conscientious efforts must be made to solve it. Party committees and governments at various levels must grasp this problem as a matter of great importance. At present they must particularly tackle such problems as too many nonproductive personnel, too many subsidies for cadres and too much money being used for nonproductive purposes. People at higher or lower levels should make concerted efforts and take effective measures to carry out this regulation point by point in order to effectively lighten the peasants' burden.

The circular issued by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government says finally: All localities must immediately implement the regulation on lightening the peasants' burden. The regulation should be publicized among the broad masses of commune members and be made known to every household and every person so that the masses can supervise the implementation of the regulation.

#### JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN AT DRAMA PERFORMANCE

OW241327 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] To mark the centennial of Lu Xun's birth, the Jiangsu provincial committee for commemorating the centennial of Lu Xun's birthday organized a special theatrical performance on the evening of 23 September. The provincial modern drama troupe performed the drama "The True Story of Ah Q." The superb performance of the troupe was enthusiastically lauded by the audience.



Last evening Comrade Chen Baichen, who wrote the dramatic version of "The True Story of Ah Q," accompanied responsible persons of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Comrades Xu Jiatun, Han Peixin, Wang Haisu and others, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned including Comrade (Lu Xin) to watch the performance.

At the end of the performance, Xu Jiatun and the other responsible comrades stepped on the stage, warmly shook hands with the actors and actresses and congratulated them for the successful performance.

#### XU JIATUN VISITS JIANGSU TRADE FAIR PREVIEW

OW261425 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A preview of the Jiangsu provincial trade fair of articles for children's daily use was held at the (Yongan) market in Nanjing today. Among those who visited the preview were responsible persons from the province and the municipality, including Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang, Han Peixin and (Ma Zhaozhong), as well as representatives from the women's federations in various prefectures and municipalities.

Under the joint sponsorship of the provincial light industry bureau, the textile industry bureau and the commercial bureau, the trade fair will be held to implement the guidelines of the instructions on strengthening children's work issued by the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CCP Committee by extensively soliciting opinions from the masses and making a forecast of supply and demand on the market so as to promote the production of articles of daily use for the children in a planned way.

#### SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING TALKS ON DROUGHT, WHEAT

SK260525 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday evening the provincial CCP committee and government held an emergency antidrought telephone conference to mobilize the people across the province to continue their efforts in combating drought and rush-sowing, to use every possible way to accelerate wheat sowing and strive to fulfill this year's autumn sowing plan.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government, responsible comrades of departments concerned of the Jinan PLA units and provincial military district and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and municipal and prefectural CCP committees, administrative offices and governments.

Qiang Xiaochu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial deputy governor, presided over the conference. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: The weather in our province has been very abnormal this year. We have had drought successively in spring, summer and autumn. We have rarely seen such a serious drought during summer and autumn in the past. Drought has seriously hindered the normal growth of late autumn crops. Some crops were damaged, so much so that harvests have become impossible. What is more serious, drought poses a very great difficulty for wheat sowing. All 55 million mu of wheat in the province have to be sown on irrigated soil.

Comrade Bai Rubing continued: Now that the autumnal equinox has passed, there are only about a dozen days left for wheat sowing. Time governs output and soil moisture governs quality. Time is pressing and the tasks are arduous. Wheat is the major grain crop of our province. Wheat sowing quality has a direct bearing on the next year's harvest, on the people's livelihood and on social stability.

It is an important issue concerning the entire situation. Our leading comrades at all levels must clearly understand the great economic and political significance of wheat sowing. We must mobilize the entire party and all the people, men and women, young and old, to display the spirit of climbing Tai Mountain, race against time, take the initiative, unremittingly struggle against the serious drought and strive to win a victory in combating drought and sowing wheat.

In his speech Comrade Bai Rubing set forth specific tasks for combating drought and autumn sowing.

#### SHANDONG OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR BIRTH CONTROL

SK251130 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Radio talk by (Yang Haiyan), deputy director of the provincial planned parenthood bureau, entitled "Continuously Do a Good Job in Planned Parenthood Work and Fulfill This Year's Population Target" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] It has been a year since the CCP Central Committee issued an open letter to all CCP and CYL members on population control. In the past year, CCP and CYL members and the broad masses of people in our province have actively responded to the CCP Central Committee's call -- one child per couple. Over 1.7 million couples of child-bearing age have applied for only-child certificates. Our province has scored great achievements in planned parenthood work.

However, we must realize that new situations and new questions have arisen in planned parenthood work. First, the peak period of population growth in our province is from the late 1950's to the 1960's. Children born in this period are now entering the child-bearing age. There soon will be a new peak population growth period.

Second, because of the enactment of the new marriage law, the number of those married in the first half of this year doubled that of previous years. Responsibility systems in rural areas have promoted development of productive forces. This is very good, but this has also stimulated population growth because people mistakenly think that more children mean more labor forces and more income. They begin to think of having more children -- especially sons. Some localities have lost control of population growth. The birth rate in rural areas has begun to climb quickly. If no measures are adopted immediately, our province's population will swell enormously. All the achievements scored in the 1970's will probably be spoiled, and we likely will again commit a historical error.

As far as our province is concerned, planned parenthood is imperative. In 1949, our province's per capita farmland was 3 mu. At the end of 1980, it was only 1.49 mu. If no measures are adopted and the population keeps growing, the consequences will be serious.

#### SHANDONG SETS FOURTH QUARTER INDUSTRIAL TARGETS

SK270824 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The provincial forum on industrial and transport work urged all industrial and transport enterprises throughout the province to mobilize immediately to work diligently in the fourth quarter and strive to fulfill this year's state-assigned targets by every possible means and increase both production and profits. The 7-day forum on industrial and transport work began 20 September and concluded 26 September. Qiang Xiaochu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the forum. Liu Peng, provincial deputy governor, delivered a report.

The major agenda item was to study ways to promote industrial and transport production. After summarizing and analyzing the first 8 months' work, the forum noted that if the province is to achieve a 3 percent increase in industrial and transport production this year and turn over to the state no less profits than last year as set forth by the provincial CCP committee and government, in the last 4 months of this year it should increase its industrial output value and profits turned over to the state by 4 and 8 percent, respectively, over those of the corresponding 1980 period and increase its average monthly output and monthly profits by 7 and 6 percent, respectively, over those of the previous 8 months.

The forum urged all localities, departments and enterprises to make proper preparations for next year's production while working to fulfill the fourth quarter's production, so there will be no gap between this year's production and next year's. Major production targets for the first quarter of 1982 should be assigned to enterprises by the end of November. Enterprises can thus make plans for their production, raw material and fuel supplies, technical innovation projects and [words indistinct]. Enterprises should also properly maintain their equipment, attend to production safety and make preparations for smooth operations in cold weather so they can break with the old convention that production declines at the beginning of a year and make a good start next year.

The forum also studied and worked out plans to promote and improve economic responsibility systems, improve enterprise management, develop technical innovations and strengthen leadership over ideological and political work.

#### SHANGHAI FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS LU XUN MEMORIAL

OW261110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- The city of Shanghai today solemnly marked the centennial of the birthday of Lu Xun, a great revolutionary, thinker and writer. The memorial meeting was held at the auditorium of the Shanghai municipal people's government. At the rostrum, Lu Xun's huge portrait stood tall and upright amid fresh flowers and pine trees. Attending the meeting were more than 1,700 people including party and government leaders and personages in the field of literature and art in Shanghai.

Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and vice chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee to mark the centennial of Lu Xun's birthday, delivered a speech, entitled: "Lu Xun's Orientation Is Part of the New Culture of the Chinese Nation." He said: Lu Xun's articles represent the demand of the era and the people's cheer. His thinking reflected in his words: "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers. Head-bowed, like a willing ox, I serve the children"; his dauntless and militant spirit to offer his life for the truth; his work style of integrating the revolutionary style with the spirit of seeking the truth; his courage to dare to face the reality and to do well in analyzing the reality and his methods of thinking are the best nourishment for the mind that we should draw today. He pointed out: At present, we must follow the example set by Lu Xun in correctly carrying out literary and art criticisms, in firmly implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and in exerting unremitting efforts to promote the healthy development of socialist literature and art.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee to mark the centennial of Lu Xun's birthday. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were party and government leaders and renowned personages in the field of literature and art in Shanghai Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Zhang Chengzong, Yuan Xuefen, Bai Yang, Shen Fu, Zhang Ruifang, Li Junmin, Wu Qiang, Luo Zhufeng and others.

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Also present at the meeting were people from the consulates of various countries in Shanghai, American specialist (Teresa) of the China Welfare Institute as well as those foreign experts and scholars in Shanghai who are engaged in the study of Chinese literature.

SHANGHAI MAYOR ATTENDS CADRE PRODUCTION MEETING

OW260047 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Shanghai municipal people's government held a cadre meeting at Shanghai stadium this afternoon, according to a staff report by this station. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of the latest national forum on industry and transport and announced the namelist of those Shanghai products which won state gold or silver trophies, the namelist of Shanghai's 1981 choice industrial products and the names of national and Shanghai municipal prize-winning quality control groups.

Present were leading comrades of the party and government organizations in Shanghai, including Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Yang Shifa and Yang Kai, and representatives of departments concerned, totalling more than 15,000 persons.

The meeting was presided over by Chen Jinhua, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayor of Shanghai. Comrade Zhou Bi, chairman of the municipal economic commission, conveyed Premier Zhou Ziyang's speech at the national forum on industry and transport as well as the summing-up speech by Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, at the national forum. The meeting was addressed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of Shanghai, and Han Zheyi, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayor of the city.

Shanghai's economic growth since the beginning of this year, just like that in all other parts of the country, has been basically satisfactory. The city has made headway in industrial production, transport operation and domestic and foreign trade in the course of economic readjustment.

Comrade Han Zheyi pointed out in his speech at the meeting that the total value of Shanghai's industrial output for January through August of this year was estimated at 42.15 billion yuan, topping the same period of 1980 by 0.2 percent. Noting that less than 100 days remain until the end of this year, he urged those present to take advantage of the present production boom and never relax their efforts for any single day. He called on leading cadres at all levels to improve their work style, go to grassroots units to familiarize themselves with production progress before they could understand and help solve problems, promote production during the fourth quarter of the year and work hard to fulfill this year's industrial production plan and financial income targets.

SHANGHAI YOUTHS RETURN ILLEGALLY FROM XINJIANG

OW280207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, China, Sept 28 (KYODO) -- Nearly 20,000 Chinese youths sent to the remote western province of Xinjiang Uygur from Shanghai during the period of the Cultural Revolution have illegally returned to Shanghai, a senior Shanghai municipal official said Sunday. Meeting with visiting foreign reporters, the official confirmed that moves have been stepped up since last year among 80,000 Shanghai youths sent to Xinjiang Uygur to demand their right to return to Shanghai.



About 80,000 out of 1.1 million Shanghai youths sent to the countryside to do farm work during the period of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) settled in Xinjiang Uygur, mainly in the Aksu region, the official said. Only 1,000 youths had returned to Shanghai with authorization of the central government for family reasons since last April when the central government decided that the majority should stay in the countryside.

The official said Shanghai municipal officials were persuading the youths who returned to Shanghai to go back to the countryside. Several hundreds of youths had been staging demonstrations in Shanghai this year to demand the right to stay in Shanghai since similar demonstration took place in Xinjiang Uygur last year end. The incidents had been reported by some foreign papers but the official said the foreign reports had exaggerated the incidents.

#### SHANGHAI MAKES PROGRESS IN LASER TECHNOLOGY

OW280556 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, Shanghai has made rapid progress in the popularization and application of laser technology and in scientific research, thereby contributing toward the development of the national economy. The city now has a technical contingent of over 130 units with more than 2,000 people.

More than 150 academic reports were exchanged and nearly 100 new items displayed at the 1981 laser seminar, which closed on 24 September. These items of new achievements are being applied in machine building, electronics, shipbuilding, architecture, meteorology, medical science, national defense and scientific research.

#### SHANGHAI COMMENTATOR ON PARTY PLENUM GUIDELINES

OW241401 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Guarantee for Implementing the Guidelines of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenary Session"]

[Text] In studying the guidelines put forward at the national forum on problems on the ideological front, many comrades agree with the viewpoint that the forum was the inevitable extension and supplement of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. They hold that the proposal put forward by the forum to overcome weak and lax leadership over ideological work is timely and necessary. However some comrades ask: Why was the proposal to overcome the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization put forward after the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee was concluded not long ago and while the study and implementation of the Resolution of Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China are in progress? Those comrades who ask this question lack a correct understanding of the resolution's guidelines and of the relationship between the national forum on problems on the ideological front and the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. The resolution adopted at this plenary session scientifically summed up our experiences and lessons in the 32 years since the founding of new China and further elucidated the orientation for the continued advance of our socialist cause and our party's work. The resolution points out: The fundamental aim of summing up historical experience is to accomplish the great objective of building a powerful and modern socialist country by further rallying the will and strength of the whole party, the whole army and the whole people on the basis of upholding the four fundamental principles.

These four principles constitute the common political basis of the unity of the whole party and the unity of the whole people as well as the basic guarantee for the realization of socialist modernization. Any word or deed which deviates from these four principles is wrong. Any word or deed which denies or undermines these four principles cannot be tolerated. The resolution further points out that it is necessary to correctly apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and overcome all kinds of erroneous thinking divorced from the party's correct principles. This clearly shows that upholding the four fundamental principles, strengthening the party's leadership over ideological work and unfolding criticism and self-criticism constitute some of the important guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. To implement the guidelines of the plenary session, we should strengthen party leadership over ideological work, put an end to weak and lax leadership and restore the party's fine tradition of carrying out criticism and self-criticism. Therefore, it is certainly wrong to separate the guidelines of the national forum convened by the party Central Committee's propaganda department from those of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and to think of the national forum as something unnecessary.

It should be further noted that an important guarantee for implementing the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee is to implement the guidelines of this national forum and to put an end to the weak and lax leadership over ideological work. Our historical experience tells us that once the party's political line is defined, its true implementation relies on party organizations at all levels and on the masses of party members by playing a vanguard and exemplary role.

After the party's seventh national congress, it was precisely by relying on the unified and strong leadership of party organizations at all levels and on the vast number of party members displaying the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" fearing no sacrifice and overcoming all difficulties, that we won the great historical victories of defeating the Japanese aggressors and overthrowing the Chiang dynasty. Likewise, after the founding of new China, the party put forward the general line for the transition period, and again by relying on the unified and strong leadership of party organizations at all levels and the party members' exemplary role we quickly won the brilliant victories of the three great transformations in 1956. This time, the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee called on the whole party to unify its thinking, strengthen unity, brace itself and strive in a highly effective way to carry out the new historical tasks. However, at present there is a widespread state of lax and weak leadership on various fronts, especially the ideological front, a situation that is far from meeting the call of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. We must not assume that what is written in the resolution will be implemented smoothly. To turn the resolution into the guide for action for party organizations at all levels, much hard work remains to be done. Yet many leading bodies fail to solve the problem of their mental attitude, fail to draw a clear line between right and wrong on certain questions and fail to achieve unity in their understanding of such important issues as bourgeois liberalization. And, it can be said with certainty, their study of the resolution is perfunctory, and their implementation of the resolution is weak, ineffective and falls short of what is expected. In fact, the question of upholding the four fundamental principles, eliminating interferences from the "left" and the right and overcoming all kinds of erroneous tendencies was put forward by the party Central Committee as early as in the spring of 1979. It was seriously repeated on many later occasions and even included in the provisions of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." Yet despite all this, the results have been limited. What is the reason? Because the problem of lax and weak leadership has not been solved, a strong and effective organizational guarantee is lacking and thus the exemplary role of the vast numbers of party members cannot be brought into full play.

Today our purpose in implementing the guidelines of the national forum on problems on the ideological front is to solve the problem of the mental state of the leadership at all levels so that the lax can be united and the weak made strong and so that we can boldly use the weapons of criticism and self-criticism to struggle against all kinds of unhealthy tendencies. Only in this way can we ensure the implementation of the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee fully, correctly and effectively. Therefore, the national forum on problems on the ideological front should be a driving force, spurring us to do better in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. Only by strengthening the party's ideological leadership can we more effectively implement the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee.

We can firmly believe that so long as we resolutely implement the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and the guidelines of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, really proceed from the desire for unity, use the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, continue to eliminate the influence of the erroneous leftist guiding ideology and correct the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, our leadership at all levels assuredly will be able to change the state of laxity and weakness and make outstanding achievements in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

#### TIE YING PRAISES LU XUN AT ZHEJIANG RALLY

OW260053 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Zhejiang Province held a grand meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou this afternoon to honor the centennial of the birth of the late Lu Xun. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Tie Ying, chairman of the commemorative committee and first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee. His speech dealt with the following three points: 1) be a revolutionary; 2) there should be literary and art critiques and 3) large numbers of new fighters should be cultivated.

Comrade Tie Ying said: Lu Xun's life was that of a revolutionary. That he was an important fighter in the Chinese revolution was first because he was a revolutionary. After his transformation from a revolutionary democrat to a Marxist, he further saw the hope of the Chinese nation in the CCP and firmly grasped the law of development of the history of mankind. Every Communist Party member, every revolutionary and every revolutionary literary and art worker should take Lu Xun as an example and learn from him in willingly serving the proletariat and the people heart and soul until his last breath.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the third plenary session of the current party Central Committee, vigorous efforts have been made by the party Central Committee in leading the country to bring order out of chaos. Adhering to the principle of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," our party demands that literary and art work should better serve the people and socialism, thus revitalizing the whole ideological front which has, in turn, borne fruits one after another. This orientation is irreversible. There is not the slightest doubt that we should continue to correct the left-deviation trend in a concrete and realistic manner. We must, however, guard against and overcome the tendency of bourgeois liberalism which divorces party leadership and departs from the socialist orbit. Some persons have distorted the call for the emancipation of the mind and clamored to make a breakthrough on the four basic principles, divorce party leadership and depart from the socialist orbit. They are bound to go to the opposite.

On literary and art criticism, Comrade Tie Ying said: Lu Xun witnessed and personally experienced many great polemics. He said that there must be a clear demarcation between right and wrong and between likes and dislikes.

He stated that literature and art and its critiques keep abreast of the times only when critiques and anticritique writings are allowed. Under the influence of left mistakes, critiques were used as a means to persecute and strike at people. This should be taken as a bitter lesson we have learned. Well-intentioned critiques and "waving a big stick" are, however, two different approaches and we must not give up critiques because of fear of "waving a big stick."

Touching on how to cultivate large numbers of new fighters, Comrade Tie Ying said: Lu Xun always attached importance to training new and young fighters and did a great deal of work in bringing up youths. His farsightedness and broadmindedness and his spirit of self-sacrifice is indeed thought-provoking and worthy of learning from. All of us always say that Zhejiang is a highly cultured province and hope there will be more outstanding literary works and outstanding writers in this province. I believe that Zhejiang's hope in this aspect lies in our efforts to train large numbers of new fighters.

Comrade Huang Yan, vice chairman of the commemorative committee and vice chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, also made a speech. His speech was entitled "Learn From Lu Xun's Spirit of Seeking Truth From Facts."

Comrade (Sha Jincai), vice chairman of the commemorative committee and director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department, read out at the meeting the approval of the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat authorizing a request to erect a Lu Xun statue in Hangzhou. He also read out the Zhejiang provincial people's government decision on establishing a Lu Xun literary prize fund.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG GOLD MINE--The medium-sized (hedong) gold mine was built and put into operation in Zhaoyuan County at the end of 1980. The mine's designed daily output of gold ore is 150 to 200 tons. Its designed annual output of gold is 10,000 liang, [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 81 SK]

ZHEJIANG FODDER INDUSTRY--Hangzhou, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- Over the past 2 years Zhejiang Province has raised 5.5 million yuan for the development of its fodder industry. By the end of August the province had completed 10 of the 39 feed processing plants and workshops it planned to build. During the first 7 months of this year these plants and workshops produced over 250 million jin of feed. When the other 29 feed processing plants and workshops are completed either this winter or next spring, Zhejiang Province will be able to produce 140,000 dun of feed annually, or approximately half of the feed provided to Zhejiang by the state, with these plants and workshops operating on a one-shift basis. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 16 Sep 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG COUNTY RAINFALL--Torrential rain continued for more than 20 hours in Yueqing County, Zhejiang, on 22 and 23 September, dumping 553 millimeters of rain water. More than 90 percent of the county's late rice fields are inundated. Flood washed away 420,000 dan of salt from state-owned saltworks. Some bridges, dikes and houses were destroyed. Three small reservoirs collapsed. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Sep 81 OW]



GUANGDONG CITY TO BECOME INDUSTRY, TOURIST CENTER

OW251342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Guangzhou, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Lin Xi, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou Revolutionary Committee, speaking at the first session of the Seventh Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress, has called for development of the city as a modern industrial and tourist center. Lin Xi said industrial development should emphasize light and textile industries, foodstuffs, electronics, arts and crafts and garment manufacture. He also called for development of housing, roads and other public utilities, and laws governing afforestation and the environment.

He said the government hoped to employ foreign capital and that of Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to import technology and equipment to revitalize the city's industrial infrastructure, increase exports and upgrade the quality of manufactures. With the same capital, Lin Xi said, the city hopes to speed up construction of large and mid-size hotels, restaurants and commercial buildings, and open Baiyun, Lianhua and Nankun Mountains, the Conghua hot springs and the Liuxihe Reservoir as tourist attractions.

GUANGDONG HOLDS CYL, YOUTH FEDERATION SESSIONS

HK280607 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Summary] The third session of the sixth Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee and the second session of the fourth provincial youth federation committee were recently held in Guangzhou. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang De addressed the sessions. These sessions studied how to mobilize CYL members and young people in the province to study the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, promote youth work, and make still greater contributions to building a material and spiritual civilization.

Wang De said: "CYL members and young people throughout the province must seriously study the resolution, enhance their thinking, unify their thinking and unite as one to carry out the four modernizations. Party and CYL organizations must step up political and ideological work for young people. In Guangdong it is particularly necessary to stress education in resistance to corruption. We must resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization trends and unfold criticism and self-criticism. We must strive to run the special economic zones as shop-windows of socialism."

Wang De stressed in conclusion: "Party organizations must attach importance to the work of the CYL and youth federation and to education for young people."

HENAN MEETING DISCUSSES WATER CONSERVATION

HK260654 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] A Henan provincial water conservancy work conference concluded on 23 September. The province has built up a good water conservancy foundation since liberation. There are 2,480 reservoirs, 325,000 small reservoirs and ponds, 10,500 irrigation areas of all types, 630,000 mechanically operated wells, and 210,000 kW installed generating capacity in small hydroelectric stations.

"However, due to the influence of leftist thought, there have been many mistakes in guiding the work, and a number of useless projects have been built.

Due to the overextended construction front, building of many projects has been long drawn-out, and projects have been left incomplete and unable to contribute to production for a long time. In particular, due to neglect of management work, many completed projects cannot fully play their part. At present the projects on 40 percent of the province's area irrigated by gravity methods are still incomplete. Further work is needed to complete 520,000 of the 630,000 mechanically operated wells. There has also been serious damage to their machinery. Their rate of use is only 54 percent, and on average each well can only serve about 50 mu. Due to slack management, many rivers have silted up and their embankments have been damaged. Their ability to prevent flood and drain flooded land is thus reduced.

"These problems show that rapidly shifting the focus of water conservancy work in the province to management, changing the emphasis from extension to intension and promoting management of the existing projects have become important topics facing us."

The participants conveyed and studied the spirit of the national water conservancy management conference, summed up and exchanged experiences and lessons, and got a clear idea of the importance of strengthening project management. They called on government at all levels, especially the water conservancy departments, to carry out thorough reforms and improvements to meet the needs of the shift in emphasis.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Liu Jie made an important speech at the meeting. Vice Governor Cui Guanghua delivered a summation.

#### HUBEI LEADER ATTENDS LU XUN CENTENARY GATHERING

HK260602 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] Over 1,000 people from all circles in Hubei and Wuhan held a gathering at the Hongshan Hall in Wuchang on 25 September to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun. Present were responsible comrades of the province and municipality including Chen Pixian, Li Renzhi, Xu Daoqi, Wang Qun, Li Wei, Xue Tan, and Jiao Dexiu, and responsible persons from literature and art circles. (Yao Xueyin), chairman of the provincial literature and art federation, presided.

Provincial CCP committee Deputy Secretary Li Wei made a speech. After praising Lu Xun's qualities and contributions, he stressed: "We must learn four things from Lu Xun. First, we must learn from his high degree of proletarian party spirit and firm belief in the party and the proletarian revolutionary cause. We must arm our thinking with Lu Xun's spirit of thoroughgoing revolution and spontaneously defend the principles of party spirit in proletarian literature and art. In particular, party-member literature and art workers [words indistinct] and make contributions to this cause.

"Second, we must learn from his proletarian feelings in being clear about what to love and what to hate. Lu Xun was a great patriot and national hero, with great love for the motherland and deep hatred for the nation's enemies. These are two inseparable aspects of Lu Xun's patriotic spirit. In commemorating Lu Xun today, we must follow his example, clearly distinguish between the enemy and ourselves and between right and wrong, hate the enemy and have profound love for the motherland, the people and socialism.

"Third, in commemorating Lu Xun, we must resolutely defend and inherit the road of revolutionary realism in literature pioneered and developed by him. Lu Xun was the pioneer and founder of modern Chinese literature. Chinese literature and art since the publication of Chairman Mao's 'talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art' has represented the inheriting and carrying forward of the road of revolutionary realism in literature pioneered and defended by Lu Xun. With the firm attitude of a proletarian revolutionary, Lu Xun ceaselessly waged a two-front struggle, cleared away interference from left and right and made outstanding contributions to China's new culture movement.

Today our country has entered a period of a new turning point in history. In the face of the complex conditions, we similarly need to wage a two-front struggle; we must oppose both leftism and rightism. Since the third plenary session, our party has mainly concentrated on correcting leftist errors in guiding ideology. As far as the whole party is concerned, the sixth plenary session has solved this problem in guiding ideology. However, in our actual work in the future, we still need to continue to clear away leftist influence. Viewing the present situation, the main interference comes from the bourgeois liberalization trend. We must apply Lu Xun's firm standpoint and militant spirit in defending revolutionary realism, to promote healthy development of socialist literature and art.

"Fourth, we must learn from Lu Xun's spirit in strictly analyzing himself and boldly carrying out criticism and self-criticism, bring into play the party's fine work style of criticism and self-criticism, and make use of the weapon of criticism -- mainly self-criticism -- to analyze right and wrong, sum up experiences, enhance our thinking, unite to look ahead, and work in concert to promote the four modernizations. We must strengthen and improve party leadership on the ideological front, overcome the situation of laxness and weakness and various erroneous trends of thought, and promote the socialist literature and art cause."

Li Wei said: Literature and art has flourished in Hubei, as in the whole country, since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the third plenary session. Many fine achievements have been scored. "However, a number of unhealthy works catering to vulgar tastes have also appeared. In particular, a few works and sayings that run counter to the four basic principles have emerged. We must carry out just, forceful and convincing criticism and wage the necessary struggle against this ideological, political and organizational liberalization trend. We must help those concerned to correct their errors. It will be all right so long as they correct them. As far as party members are concerned, no matter how high or low their awareness and no matter what their specialization, they must examine themselves and set themselves demands in light of the guiding principles on inner-party political life."

He said: "It is necessary to proceed from the overall situation, regard unity and the party's cause as the important things, uphold the truth, correct errors, strengthen proletarian party spirit, oppose bourgeois factionalism and overcome sectarianist trends."

#### HUBEI LEADER RECEIVES VISITING SHANGHAI GROUP

HK280703 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Summary] On 27 September, Chen Pixian, chairman of the Hubei and Wuhan preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, and Xu Daoqi, vice chairman of the committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC standing committee, received the members of the Shanghai preparatory committee's delegation to Wuchang which has come to visit the old sites of the revolution.

#### HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK260604 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] The 10th meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 25 September, after 4 days in session. The meeting examined and approved a report by Vice Governor and Planning Committee Chairman Chen Ming on economic readjustment in the province this year. The meeting called on the people of the province to continue to implement the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and work hard through the last 3 months of the year to fulfill the national economic plans and readjustment tasks.

The meeting also examined and approved a report by Vice Governor (Li Jin) on further improving social order, and adopted a corresponding resolution. The meeting elected Lin Musen and (Li Xi) as replacement delegates to the Fifth NPC, and decided to relieve Vice Governor Liu Hegeng of his post.

Present at the meeting were standing committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Han Dongshan, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Tang Zhe, Wu Xianwen and Jiang Zhonghua. Also present were Vice Governor (Li Jin), provincial higher people's court President Gu Wancai and provincial Chief Procurator Fang Zhaoyi.

#### HUBEI RIBAO CRITICIZES 'BREAKTHROUGH' THEORY

HK280744 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Cheng Xiang [4453 6763]: "The Theory of 'Breakthrough' Should Be Discarded"]

[Text] Over a period of time, there has been an erroneous ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in society. People with this erroneous tendency suggest that we "break through all frameworks" in the sphere of ideology. They think that this is the only way to thoroughly emancipate the mind. Thus, their thinking is like a runaway horse. They even want to "break through" the four basic principles. These people often advocate their view of "breakthrough" under the pretext of the emancipation of the mind. They are quite influential among the naive young people.

Does the emancipation of the mind imply that we may "break through all frameworks"? The answer is definitely negative. The emancipation of the mind and "breakthrough of all frameworks" have entirely different meanings and should never be lumped together. Some people have indulged in bourgeois liberalization simply because they have mixed up these two concepts. Making a distinction between the correct meaning of the emancipation of the mind and the erroneous theory of "breakthrough" is a meaningful effort to rectify the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has put forth the guiding principle for the emancipation of the mind. In view of the historical reasons and practical needs, it has been necessary and correct to put forth this principle. For many years, the leftist erroneous tendency has shackled people's thinking and hindered the development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the advance of the socialist construction. The purpose of advocating the emancipation of the mind is to do away with this leftist shackle and to inspire people's creativity and enthusiasm in the socialist four modernizations. The majority of the people are able to correctly understand the true meaning of the emancipation of the mind. Thus, they are working hard to eliminate the pernicious leftist influence in the areas of politics, ideology, science, education, literature, art, and economic construction. They are turning chaos into order and vigorously promoting the implementation of the line adopted by the third plenary session.

However, there are people who have misinterpreted the emancipation of the mind. They have failed to understand the aim and significance of the emancipation of the mind and have failed to regard it as a scientific ideological weapon for opposing all erroneous tendencies. They regard the emancipation of the mind as unrestricted freedom. This unrestricted freedom invariably leads to a departure from the four basic principles and from the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people. With this unrestricted freedom, history will regress!

The Marxist scientific world outlook tells us that the ultimate aim of the emancipation of the mind is to understand the objective world in order to transform it. Thus, the emancipation of the mind should not and cannot go beyond the limits of Marxism.



At the literary and artistic work forum and at the meeting on the creative work of feature films, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Marxism has a framework. We have a big framework, and we do not generally oppose frameworks." Our current big Marxist framework is the four basic principles. That is to say, only creative expression which tallies with the four basic principles has positive significance and can bring about beneficial results to the four modernizations. All ideas which lead to "breaking through" the big Marxist framework constitute a tendency of bourgeois liberalization. They severely jeopardize the socialist four modernizations.

There is no absolute freedom of thought. Those who attempt to "break through" all frameworks in the ideological field try to seek extreme and absolute freedom. However, this kind of "freedom" does not exist in society. Even in capitalist societies which boast about the freedom of thought, any freedom which infringes upon the interests of the bourgeoisie will also be banned. With regard to the true meaning of freedom, even Montesquieu, a bourgeois thinker, admitted: "Freedom is the right to do anything permitted by law." In our socialist society, only those who uphold the most essential political and legal principles --the four basic principles-- and give full play to their wisdom and talents within the limits of these principles can enjoy the greatest freedom. This is because what we want is socialist democracy and freedom. The tendency of bourgeois liberalization which leads to the "breakthrough of all frameworks" is not the kind of democracy and freedom which we want. This is because it is a destructive factor which leads to the people's loss of socialist democracy and freedom.

#### LU XUN CONTRIBUTIONS PRAISED AT HUNAN GATHERING

HK260611 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] A gathering was held in Changsha on 25 September to mark the centenary of Lu Xun's birth. Present were provincial CCP committee Second Secretary and people's congress standing committee Chairman Wan Da, provincial CCP committee Secretary Jiao Linyi, provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Wang Hanfu, and leaders of the provincial CPPCC and various departments concerned.

Comrade Jiao Linyi made a speech on learning from the spirit of Lu Xun. (Wang Chi), first deputy director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department, delivered a report on commemorating Lu Xun and learning from him. Zhu Fan, a member of the federation of left-wing writers and president of Hunan University, spoke on a meeting he had had with Lu Xun and described Lu Xun's funeral.

Opening the gathering, Comrade Wan Da reviewed Lu Xun's career and contributions to China's revolutionary cause. He continued: "At present, on the ideological front, we must on the one hand continue to clear away and eliminate leftist errors, and on the other we must criticize bourgeois liberalization trends. We must learn Lu Xun's historical experiences in waging a two-front struggle, carry forward his militant spirit, resolutely change the situation of laxness and weakness, and seriously grasp work on the ideological front."

In his speech, Comrade Jiao Linyi said: "We should learn the following points from Lu Xun: 1) His revolutionary firmness. No matter how difficult the tasks of revolution during the period of turning point in history, and no matter how complex the objective circumstances, we must unswervingly advance in the direction pointed out by the Central Committee's instructions; 2) His spontaneity in reforming himself. We must emulate him in spontaneously studying Marxism to reform our subjective world and make it conform to the constantly changing and developing objective situation of the revolution; 3) His militancy in criticism. We must learn his brilliant practice in applying the weapon of criticism to wage a two-front struggle."

Jiao Linyi pointed out: "Learning from Lu Xun, applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and waging a two-front struggle represent a particularly important task for today. We must uphold the 'double hundred' principle. Different artistic styles and forms can develop freely under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and there can be free argument between different schools in science. By implementing the 'double hundred' principle, we should better promote socialist culture and art and the cause of science."

#### HUNAN FORESTRY WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 27 SEP

HK290232 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Summary] A Hunan provincial forestry work conference convened by the provincial CCP committee and people's government opened in Changsha on 27 September. This is Hunan's largest forestry conference since liberation. Its main task is to further study and implement the instructions and decisions of the Central Committee and State Council on developing forestry and mobilize the whole party and the people of the whole province to speed up forestry development.

Provincial agricultural committee Director (Shi Jie) gave a report on the opening day on speeding up the revival and development of forestry in the province. He spoke on five topics: 1) sum up experiences and lessons and enhance understanding of the forestry issue; 2) curb indiscriminate logging and protect the existing forests; 3) make vigorous efforts to carry out afforestation; 4) stabilize mountain and forest rights and implement responsibility systems; 5) strengthen party and government leadership over forestry. He stressed the importance of the fourth topic.

#### HUNAN MARKS NATIONAL DAY WITH MILITARY PARADE

HK290217 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Summary] The Hunan Military District held a grand military parade and march-past on the morning of 28 September to celebrate national day. Some 1,200 commanders and fighters of units, hospitals and organs of the military district in Changsha took part in this event. The parade was reviewed by Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the military district; (Liu Zhanrong), commander of the military district; and (Chen Shufu), political commissar of the military district. They were accompanied by military district Chief of Staff (Jiang Jinru).

Mao Zhiyong and (Liu Zhanrong) made speeches. "They warmly praised the achievements of the military district units in education and training, and urged the whole body of commanders and fighters to resolutely implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session, further hold aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, continue to launch activities of learning from Lei Feng, establishing new styles and 'possessing four things, stressing three and not fearing two,' constantly strengthen the building of the units and militia, and strive to build China into a powerful socialist modern state with a high degree of democracy and civilization."

Also present at the parade were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province and municipality Sun Guozhi, Liu Fusheng, Zhao Chuqi, Dong Zhiwen, Shi Xinshan, Zhang Wenguang, Guo Sen, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, (Wu Zhiyuan), Kong Anmin, Shi Fangzhi, Shang Zijin, Chen Xinmin, Liu Yanan, Li Zibin, (Zhu Xinling), Guo Qi, Wang Lichao, Han Kaiya, (Zhao Hangsheng), Tong Guogui, (Wu Yaoguang), Wang Youhua, Kang Gansheng, Huang Ligong, Sun Zhengqian, Chen Xin, Wu Haiqing, Tang Caiyou, Guan Jian, Ma Qi, (Cao Gonghe), (Cui Hongyi), (Qin Daorong), (Yu Haixue), (Li Xiaoyuan), (Luo Binhu), (Xiang Rong), (Xu Shengting), (Yang Shaoliang), (Li Zhiping), (Song Jun), Sun Jianwen, (Huang Benren), (Liu Qingling), He Dequan, (Yuan Xuezhi), (Yang Dipu), (Zhang Huimin), (Zheng Ting), and (Wang Huazhong).

KUOMINTANG SPECIAL AGENT CASE SOLVED IN HUNAN

HK290307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Yueyang Prefecture has cracked a case involving a special agent dispatched by the Kuomintang. The agent (Zhang Bangjia) has been sentenced to 10 years in jail. (Zhang) is 64 years old, a native of Pingjiang County. He was a reactionary official in a town. He joined a counterrevolutionary organization during the early post-liberation period. In winter 1950, he fled to Hong Kong. Afterwards he made many trips between Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Between last October and April, the criminal (Zhang) undertook numerous missions for the Kuomintang special agent units in Hong Kong. He sneaked into Guangzhou, Changsha and elsewhere to carry out his activities under the pretext of visiting relatives and friends, touring and carrying on trade. He took advantage of meetings in Guangzhou to recruit his son into the special agent organization and instructed him to collect intelligence and send reports to the Kuomintang special agent organs.

This case was cracked after careful investigations by the public security office of the Yueyang Prefectural Commissioner's Office. The Yueyang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court has sentenced (Zhang Bangjia) to 10 years' imprisonment and deprived him of political rights for 3 years.

HOME CONSTRUCTION ON HUNAN FARMLAND PROTESTED

HK270618 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The 27 September HUNAN RIBAO carries many letters in its readers' letters column reporting that extensive occupation of farmland by rural housing construction. The letters say: More and more houses have been built in the rural areas in recent years. This shows that agricultural production has developed and the peasants' income has increased. This is cause for joy. However, there is extensive occupation of farmland by rural housing construction. For instance, a brigade on (Mijing) commune in Lianyuan County has 220 households consisting of 935 persons, and 636 mu of farmland. In recent years 180 of these households have built new houses, using 70 mu of farmland, all part of the brigade's land.

The economic situation in most of the province is very good this year, and more people will be wanting to build houses than ever before. Worth noting is the fact that this year many places have instituted the systems of fixing output quotas for each household or assigning full responsibility to the households for task completion. A number of these households think that the fields for which they are responsible are in fact their private property which they can use as they like. They therefore arbitrarily build houses on this land without reporting to or getting approval from higher authority. There has been a notable increase in such cases. Unless effective steps are taken to stop this, the situation will become still more serious.

The readers suggest that the government at all levels must attach importance to this issue. They should help the peasants to solve problems in house construction in accordance with the policy, and also boldly uphold the collective's interests and curb the occupation of farmland for house construction.

BEIJING ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS IN WHEAT SOWING

HK280756 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Summary] Autumn harvest and wheat sowing in the outskirts of Beijing have now begun. "According to the reports of departments concerned, due to the danger of short supply of water sources caused by continuing drought, there is little moisture in the farmland and the outskirts of Beijing are encountering serious difficulties in autumn sowing this year. Plans have been made to sow wheat on 2.67 million mu of the entire area of the outskirts of Beijing and to sow summer crops on approximately 400,000 mu of that area at the beginning of next spring. The moisture content in the majority of the farmland area is at a low level. According to the initial estimate, under the current conditions of water sources, the basic needs of only 2 million mu of farmland can be met and difficulties are being encountered in sowing seeds on the other 1 million mu, 300,000 mu of which are in Shunyi County which occupies a decisive position in grain production in the whole municipality."

In the light of this serious situation, departments concerned in the municipality are appealing to leadership departments at all levels throughout the municipality to do everything possible to tap the potential of the existing water sources to ensure that the difficulties in autumn sowing can be overcome. It is necessary to speed up repairing and controlling the existing motorized wells and to sink new wells as quickly as possible. All walks of life and trades must continue to support the outskirts in fighting drought.

FANG YI ATTENDS BEIJING SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

OW280625 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The Beijing No 26 middle school held a meeting this morning to mark its 110th founding anniversary. Fang Yi, vice premier of the State Council, who attended the meeting as a student's parent, extended congratulations. The Beijing No 26 middle school, the former Huiwen Middle School, was founded in 1871.

During the first revolutionary civil war period, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, patriotic teachers and students of the Huiwen Middle School waged heroic struggles under the party leadership and contributed toward the revolutionary cause. The Beijing No 26 middle school is one of the key schools in Beijing. Deng Liqun, head of the research section of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and alumnus, attended the meeting and extended congratulations. He hoped that the students would inherit and carry forward the fine revolutionary, patriotic tradition of the Huiwen Middle School and would study hard to bring about a resurgence of the Chinese nation and to realize the four modernizations. The (?Niihama) High School of Tokyo, Japan, sent a special delegation to attend the meeting.

NEI MONGGOL MEETING HONORS LU XUN'S BIRTH

SK280830 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol regional meeting to mark the 100th anniversary of Lu Xun's birth was ceremoniously held at the auditorium of the regional people's government on the afternoon of 26 September. Attending the meeting were some 1,000 persons of various nationalities from all circles in Hohhot municipality. Ting Mao, second secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, delivered an important speech entitled: "Learn From Lu Xun and Strive To Enrich Socialist Art and Literary Undertakings."



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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTH REGION

Present at the commemorative meeting were leading comrades of the regional and Hohhot municipal party, government and army organs, including Yun Shiyang, Zhang Pengtu, (Li Wen), Zhang Rugang, Zhou Beifeng, (Meng Qingxian) and (Yun Zhian); Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan and Yang Lingde, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. The meeting was presided over by Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional people's government and vice chairman of the commemorative committee to mark Lu Xun's 100th birth anniversary.

Comrade Ting Mao addressed the meeting. He called on the people of various nationalities in the region to extensively publicize and learn from Lu Xun, take him as a brilliant example to encourage healthy trends and to make China prosperous, strengthen the unity among various nationalities, strive to invigorate socialist art and literary undertakings and contribute to building Nei Monggol into a socialist, modern region with a high level of democracy and spiritual civilization.

(Yun Zhaoguang), vice chairman of the commemorative committee to mark Lu Xun's 100 birth anniversary, deputy director of the propaganda department of regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional federation of art and literary circles, delivered a report entitled: "Commemorate and Learn From Lu Xun and Make Great Contributions To Developing Literature and Art." Also attending the meeting were Yang Lingde, (Cao Emeng), (Ba Tu), (Gao Kun), (Hao Shan), (Bao-de-fu-er), (Zhou Ge), (Han Yanru) and (Guo Wang), vice chairmen of the Lu Xun birth anniversary commemorative committee, and responsible persons of the regional and Hohhot municipal departments concerned and mass organizations.

#### CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN INDUSTRIAL WORK FORUM

SK270947 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The industrial and transport work department of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal economic commission held a joint forum 21-26 September on industrial and transport work. Attending were some 300 responsible persons of various industrial and transport bureaus, industrial companies, major plants and departments concerned. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and municipal mayor, delivered important speeches at the forum.

The forum relayed the guidelines of the national forums on industrial and transport work and enterprise democratic management. The municipal vehicle gear plant introduced experiences in economic responsibility systems.

The forum discussed ways to overcome a weak and lax state of mind, improve enterprise management, promote economic responsibility systems and increase production. The participants held that the weak and lax state of affairs characterized by lax discipline, low spirit, low sense of responsibility, fear of criticizing and handling problems, procrastination and lack of cooperation, which exist at industrial and transport enterprises, are a great obstacle to implementation of the policy to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the national economy and development of industrial and transport production. They said that to solve these problems leading persons and leading organs should take the lead and immediately start to overcome the wait-and-see and complaining attitude, display their revolutionary vigor and their sense of responsibility and strengthen ideological work.

The forum also discussed profit-sharing and responsibility systems to be practiced next year.

HEILONGJIANG URGES DRAINING WATERLOGGED FARMLAND

SK280332 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on measures to combat waterlogging, production and disaster relief, sponsored by the provincial people's government, concluded on 26 September. The conference urged flood-hit eastern areas to drain off waterlogged farmlands in timely fashion, repair damaged projects, do a good job in production and self-salvation, strive to prevent this year's disaster from extending into next year and try in every possible way to make preparations for an all-round bumper harvest next year.

The conference pointed out: More than 10 million mu of waterlogged farmland in eastern areas have not been drained. Many water conservancy projects have been breached and equipment damaged. If we fail to drain the farmland and repair the projects before next spring's sowing, over 10 million mu of farmland will not be sown, over 1.6 million mu of paddy fields and 5 million mu of dry farmlands will not be irrigated in time and the safety of anti-flood projects will not be guaranteed. Therefore, draining and repairing is an important task for the waterlogged areas this autumn, in the winter and next spring.

The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government attached great importance to this conference. Leaders including Yang Yichen, Chen Lei and Wang Luming delivered speeches at the conference.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO SPEAKS ON EDUCATION WORK

SK270527 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The provincial education office held a meeting in Changchun from 18 to 24 September on ideological and political work in middle and primary schools. The meeting stressed: Checking slack and weak leadership, upholding the four basic principles, comprehensively implementing the party's educational principles and taking the lead in conducting ideological and political work are urgent matters in strengthening and improving middle and primary schools' ideological and political work.

The provincial CCP committee and the people's government paid great attention to this meeting. Prior to its conclusion, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Li Shuren, deputy provincial governor, attended the meeting and received all participants. Wang Enmao delivered a speech on strengthening and improving ideological and political work among schools.

He said: Strengthening ideological and political education in middle and primary schools and fostering a new generation is a major strategic matter on which hinges the success or failure of the four modernizations and the future and destiny of our country. We should absolutely implement the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and adhere to the party's education policy that education must serve the proletarian dictatorship, must be combined with production and labor and is an unshakable principle of Marxism. Students must be developed morally, intellectually and physically and none of these can be ignored. We should train talented persons to be both Red and expert beginning in primary and middle schools. The campaign to be advanced in ideology, study and health conforms with party's education policy and therefore should be carried out by schools.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In building socialist modernization, not only should we develop a high degree material civilization but also a high degree spiritual civilization. The students should not only study mathematics, physics and chemistry, but also Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He said: Educational workers are honorable engineers of people's hearts and of spiritual civilization. To accomplish this task, education workers should set examples for students. Teachers should educate students with proletarian ideology.

Wang Enmao urged CCP committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over schools' ideological and political work in accordance with the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, utilize criticism and self-criticism as weapons, adhere to the principle of guidance and education and check any slack and weak situation so as to achieve greater success in conducting ideological and political work in primary and middle schools.

#### JILIN COMMUNE PREVENTS CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS

SK281037 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Recently the party committee of (Wansheng) commune in Nongan County properly handled the case of the (Hongxing) No 7 production team, which arbitrarily abolished the responsibility system of assessing payments according to output, which it had agreed to implement since last spring, and once again adopted egalitarianism. The commune's responsibility systems in agricultural and animal husbandry production were thus further strengthened, and the autumn harvest was promoted.

A few days ago when Comrade (Zheng Qingchi), secretary of the (Wansheng) commune party committee, were inspecting the commune's work, he found that to the detriment of the autumn harvest, some members of the (Hongxing) No 7 production team had canceled their contracts and the responsibility system of assessing payments according to output and once again adopted the practice of eating from a common pot.

The main reasons were: 1) the production team leader felt that it was difficult to take care of scattered heaps of grain; 2) a few troublemakers who had failed in production tried to fish in troubled waters and instigated the old practice; and 3) some production team members who worked diligently would not fight with those troublemakers but instead followed them, thinking that since they suffered losses this time, they would never again adopt responsibility systems.

To counter this, the commune party committee conducted communewide education on strengthening and improving agricultural production responsibility systems to help production team cadres enhance their managerial ability and relieve commune members from their misgivings. It also criticized and educated those who try to gain the advantage through trickery and are unwilling to work diligently. By doing so, it prevented the practice of eating from a common pot and eased the people's minds. The cadres and people have abandoned their misgivings and are working in unison for the autumn harvest.

#### Commentary on Cancellations

SK281040 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Report of JILIN RIBAO 28 September commentator's article: "Why Are Peasants Afraid of a Change When Production Promises an Increase"]

[Text] The article states: Those who have done well are afraid of a change and those who have done badly hope for a change -- this is a new problem cropping up when bumper harvests are in sight under responsibility systems. What methods should leading persons adopt to handle this? (Wanbao) commune has announced in unequivocal terms that contracts, including oral agreements, signed in the spring will not be canceled. This is right. We must not cancel contracts signed in the spring. Only when the masses trust party policies can their enthusiasm be aroused more highly. In this way, we will see bumper harvests not only this year but also next year. The article points out: This year's autumn income distribution will be different from those of previous years because of the different forms of responsibility systems. It is very easy for us to fall into the old habit of eating from a common pot if we fail to properly handle these systems. Commune cadres should conduct investigations and study earlier and made preparations for the income distribution to ensure that those who do well will earn more and those who do badly will earn less as stated in the contracts signed in the spring.

FENG JIXIN PARTICIPATES IN GANSU CLEANUP WORK

SK280315 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Summary] Leading comrades of Gansu Province and Lanzhou municipality including Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Wang Shitai, Yang Zhilin, Wang Yaohua and others received over 100 street sweepers this afternoon at the auditorium of the provincial people's government. After the reception, the leading comrades went with the street sweepers to collect garbage and sweep streets.

LI XUEZHI ATTENDS NINGXIA AWARDS CEREMONY

OW272046 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] On 25 September the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region people's government held an awards ceremony to commend 103 major scientific and technical projects. The projects were selected from among 276 scientific and technical projects carried out in Ningxia since the national science congress in 1978. Many of these projects have been applied and have promoted agricultural and industrial production.

For example, the study and application of the new technique of transplanting [word indistinct] paddy rice seedlings with soil has changed the method of cultivating paddy rice in Ningxia and increased paddy rice yields in large areas through cultivating and transplanting the seedlings at early stage. The selection of a fine strain with a longer growing period has accelerated rice transplanting and increased output by a big margin. According to the statistics of farmland under survey in 1980, the average per mu yield of the paddy rice fields in Ningxia, which were irrigated with water from the Yellow River, reached 902 jin, ranking first in the country.

Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the Ningxia Regional CCP Committee; Ma Xin, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government; (Shen Xiaozeng), deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee; and Ding Yimin, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presented awards to the units and individuals at the ceremony.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI GATHERING FOR LU XUN

HK250316 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] A Shaanxi provincial gathering to commemorate the centenary of Lu Xun's birth was held in Xian on 24 September. Present were provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui, and Secretaries Jiang Yi, Yan Kelun, Lu Jianren and Chen Yuanfang; provincial CCP committee standing committee members He Chenghua, Yang Wenhui, Bai Wenhua and (Zeng Fenghai); provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Yichen, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan and Xiong Yingdong; Vice Governors Bai Jinian, Deng Guozhong, Tan Weixu and Li Lianbi; and provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Zhang Hanwu, Li Shouzhi and Hu Jingru. Presiding was Bai Wenhua, acting director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department and vice chairman of the provincial committee for commemorating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth.

Comrade Chen Yuanfang delivered a report in seven parts: 1) Lu Xun is a brilliant example for China's intellectuals; 2) Lu Xun always identified himself politically with the Chinese revolution and the CCP; 3) On the relationship between literature and art and politics; 4) Lu Xun's militant spirits; 5) Lu Xun in Shaanxi; 6) The reception of Xian students and cultural figures for Lu Xun in 1936; 7) At present it is necessary to learn from Lu Xun.



XINJIANG HOLDS LU XUN CENTENARY COMMEMORATION

HK250232 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] Some 800 leaders of the Xinjiang party and government and the Urumqi PLA units, and figures from all circles held a gathering in Urumqi on 24 September to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun. Regional CCP committee Second Secretary Gu Jingsheng made a speech. (Gong Ke), chairman of the regional preparatory group for marking the centenary, presided.

In his speech, Gu Jingsheng reviewed the career of Lu Xun, and continued: "At present our great motherland is in a new period of history. The general aim of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country is to build a powerful modern socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization. This is the great and arduous task history has assigned us. Commemorating, publicizing and learning from Lu Xun and inheriting and carrying forward his revolutionary combat spirit is today of great practical significance for implementing in depth the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the forum on ideological front problems, strengthening unity, enhancing revolutionary vigor, building socialist material and promoting the victorious development of the region's socialist cause. All party members, the people of all nationalities, and all literature and art workers should learn from Lu Xun's example."

Gu Jingsheng emphasized: "The CCP is the leadership core of the people of the whole country. Party leadership is the fundamental guarantee for success in all undertakings. Since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, ideological and cultural circles have ceaselessly eliminated the influence of leftist thinking. Ideology has livened up, work has been done positively and great success has been accomplished. This is the main current. We must affirm this. However, there are also bourgeois liberalization trends. For some time, certain people have doubted and opposed the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies. They have attempted to shake off party leadership and depart from the socialist track. Certain publications have carried some works with unhealthy ideology and sentiments that do not benefit party leadership and the socialist system. We have not effectively criticized the bourgeois liberalization trend. We have been lax and weak. Party leadership and the socialist system both need improving, but we absolutely cannot go in for liberalization and anarchism.

"Literature and art is a part of the party's entire cause, and must be subordinate to party leadership. Every literature and art worker must spontaneously resist and oppose the erroneous trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization. Like Lu Xun, they should follow the order of the party and the revolution and engage in socialist literary creation."

Present at the gathering were Tomur Dawamat, Song Zhihe, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Ba Dai, Saifulayev, Amantuer, Mahsut Teibov, (Liu Sicong), Iminov Hamidi, Zhang Jiecheng, and other responsible persons of the party, government, army and CPPCC in Xinjiang and Urumqi.

CHING PAO ON SUPPRESSION OF CHENG MING

HK241112 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 9, 10 Sep 81 pp 6-9

[Article by Lan Yen-jen [5663 4291 0088]: "The Background to the 'Suppression' of CHENG MING"]

[Text] CHENG MING JIH PAO, a "newspaper run purely by the people and without any affiliation," ceased publication after just 44 days. In its "notice of ceasing publication," it sought to reveal the inside story, saying that the reason why it had to close was that it had experienced "severe repression" from extreme leftist forces against which it was "incapable of resisting to the end." It stated that it would, at the appropriate time, "announce to the world the truth about the repression suffered so as to sort out right from wrong and justice from injustice." This has led some Hong Kong newspapers and magazines to join in a chorus criticizing, praising and heaving an emotional sign at the closure of CHENG MING JIH PAO.

Since CHENG MING JIH PAO carries the CHENG MING name, its consanguinity with the CHENG MING magazine is made quite explicit. The closure of CHENG MING JIH PAO obviously reflects the difficulties encountered by CHENG MING magazine. As an old reader of CHENG MING, I cannot help feeling deeply grieved at its experiences. On talking about this matter with some friends who had supported CHENG MING in the past, a sense of regret was felt by all. However, all those with an understanding of the inside story unanimously agreed that the pressure suffered by CHENG MING was not by any means recently initiated and was even less the result of the crossfire of "leftist" venom "choosing to land on us of all places," as was claimed in their "farewell speech." In fact, boycotts and counterboycotts, as well as intelligence and counterintelligence activities, had been launched long before. It was just that neither party was willing to openly admit it.

The "Pet" of "Leftwing" Publications Abroad

CHENG MING commenced publication in November 1977. There is at present much outside conjecture as to its connections. This publication was originally the result of a couple of humble scholars pooling their resources. There was a sister publication of CHENG MING called PENG YU. Following the publication of CHENG MING, nothing was heard from them for awhile. They fell on hard times and could not afford to advertise. Members of the staff had to stick up posters in the streets themselves. Then, due to heavy losses, PENG YU ceased publication. Later, they started to publish TUNGHSIANG. It was not until its coverage of the Tiananmen incident and Liao Chengzhi's approval of the reprinting of the article "Why We Have Left the Motherland" in CANKAO XIAOXI, that CHENG MING reared its head for the first time and became widely known among returned Overseas Chinese and intellectuals. In August 1978, the director was invited, as a member of the Hong Kong and Macao patriotic press delegation, to return to the mainland on an inspection tour and was accorded a grand reception.

During this time, CHENG MING put forth such well-known points of view as "the CCP should learn from Yugoslavia," "bear in mind the divisibility of one into two when viewing Mao Zedong" and "Mao Zedong Thought is collective wisdom." It reported discussions on the criterion of truth and the struggle between the "pragmatists" and "whateverists." In advocating the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai and others, it was not only the trendsetter of opinions abroad, but it was also constantly one step ahead of the official Beijing media. Thus, it attracted the attention of readers at home and abroad. In October 1978, the Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW acclaimed it as "indispensable reading material" for the desk of any China specialist. Some Hong Kong newspapers and magazines surmised that it was run by members of the Deng Xiaoping faction who had come to Hong Kong to spread propaganda abroad for the Deng faction. Quite a few of its articles had been transmitted and translated by foreign media. Up until the eighth issue there had still only been 7,000 to 8,000 copies per issue, but before half a year had elapsed this number had shot up to 40,000.

CHENG MING also enjoyed a considerable reputation on the mainland. Its articles were frequently reprinted in CANKAO XIAOXI. By the end of 1978, the CCP was importing 500 copies per issue of CHENG MING, TUNGHSIANG and other such Hong Kong magazines for the relevant units and leaders. Apart from these, there was also an unknown number of copies sent in by mail or brought in by visitors. In Guangdong Province, CHENG MING was in circulation even in remote minor villages. In some localities, so it was said, copies were even hired out. About the time of the third plenary session, the director of CHENG MING went on frequent visits to Beijing and was accorded official receptions. He visited the RENMIN RIBAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO and was treated by their heads as "one of their own." Early in 1978, the relevant departments of the CCP drafted a report proposing increases in the number of copies imported of five Hong Kong publications including CHENG MING and proposing that high-ranking CCP cadres above the 13th grade could order and pay for their own subscriptions. At that time, CHENG MING was undoubtedly the enviable "pet" of "leftwing" publications abroad and its director advertised himself as a true leftist. Many will probably remember that in the spring of 1979, it placed a notice in leftwing newspapers advertising for staff and requiring the applicant to state his "motives" for wanting to work for the magazine. This news was probably unprecedented in the history of Hong Kong since it opened up as a trading port. This immediately became a standing joke in publishing circles at the time. Some people remarked sarcastically that participating in CHENG MING work was like joining the Communist Party. A person must first have a proper motive and be prepared to work hard for the revolution for a measly sum. Those recently arrived from the mainland who still had some "revolutionary" fervor left in them and wanted to do a spot of work for the "revolution" were especially gullible.

#### There Are Differences Between China and Foreign Countries and the Two Must Be Clearly Distinguished

However, the "honeymoon" between the CCP and CHENG MING did not last very long. There were many reasons for this. In the first half of 1979, after the third plenary session, due to the fact that mainland society was in a state of ideological turmoil and problems arose in connection with industrial production and public order, the CCP put forth the "four upholds" and categorically opposed rightist ideological trends. Some of the measures taken were the abolition of the "Xidan democracy wall," the banning of the publication and sale of underground literature, and the cancellation of import orders for five Hong Kong publications including CHENG MING. The article "The Experience and Lesson on Dealing With 'Opinion Abroad'" published in the 9 March 1979 issue of RENMIN RIBAO said: "Many people abroad and in Hong Kong are our friends. They have said things we have not said. There is no harm in listening." This shows that there may have been differences of opinion within the CCP regarding the cancellation of import orders for these publications. However, seen from the viewpoint of the leading levels of the CCP, while the five Hong Kong publications, of which CHENG MING was one, would probably have a fairly good effect on readers abroad, they were not suitable for readers in China. If these Hong Kong publications were allowed to circulate semipublicly on the mainland, this would amount to tacit agreement by the CCP with the views expressed and facts reported in them. This would inevitably have created chaos among the masses and cadres. In fact, it had already had some effect of "interfering" at home and abroad. American reporters had tried to draw inferences as to the intentions of the CCP from articles in CHENG MING, only to be refuted by the CCP United Nations representative. The CCP started to draw clear distinctions between itself and this publication, basing them on the principle of "differences between China and foreign countries." It was said that on 17 February 1979, at the time of the outbreak of the Sino-Vietnamese border war, the director of CHENG MING, together with a close member of the staff, flew to Nanning to gather material. They moved under the banner of Hong Kong's CHENG MING, thinking they would be accorded greater respect, but they came under the scrutiny of the relevant local body which telephoned the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA to check on them. Apparently, XINHUA replied: There is such a publication in Hong Kong, but its activities are not connected with us. In the end, the two were politely "escorted" out of Nanning. This was, in fact, a warning to CHENG MING.



## The Pros and Cons of Dealing in Hearsay

There are both subjective factors and objective conditions accounting for the emergence of CHENG MING around the time of the third plenary session. At that time, the CCP was experiencing a fierce two-line struggle within its ranks. The party stressed the development of democracy, exposed errors committed in the past in the course of its work and devoted major efforts to the rectification of miscarriages of justice. On their visits to Beijing, CHENG MING had fairly easy access to well-informed sources, and, at that time, cadres and the masses were rather more audacious and dared talk about the situation. However, after the resolution by the CCP of its ideological, political and organizational lines, did they have many inside stories concerning top figures to report? After the announcement of the "four upholds," could these kinds of visits continue definitely? Already at the time of the third plenary session, which is also when CHENG MING was most popular, certain knowledgeable scholars posed the following question: What sort of publication does CHENG MING in fact aspire to be? Does it aspire to be a publication specializing in exposes, confidential information, inside stories and hearsay, or one specializing in criticism and, by relying on a comprehensive analysis of public data, furnishing fairly accurate criticism and proposals on problems concerning China? Apparently, certain rather competent members of staff and key writers did not approve of pursuing the former path and so left CHENG MING one after another.

However, the director of CHENG MING chose the former path, and at an early stage of his visit to Beijing during the third plenary session, he was already intent on pursuing this path. At that time, there was a member of staff who had graduated in 1966 from a girls' middle school affiliated with the Beijing Teachers College and was a former Red Guard. It was said that, during the Cultural Revolution, she had spent some time in prison for belonging to a "counterrevolutionary clique," and that she was quite familiar with high-ranking cadres' children who attended the affiliated girls' middle school. The director of CHENG MING used her as a go-between to make contact with children of high-ranking cadres and secretly recruit the heads of certain Beijing underground publications, (most of whom again were children of high-ranking cadres) as "special correspondents." Previously, CHENG MING writers were mainly Hong Kong people. Although most of them were from the mainland, they wrote their articles according to what they themselves saw and heard. However, from 1979, CHENG MING and TUNG HSIANG underwent a change. They started to rely on mainland contributors, especially when it came to writing reports on internal political stories, and these people also bore the title of "our own correspondent."

The director of CHENG MING, through intelligence furnished and reports written by children of high-ranking cadres and heads of underground publications, often obtained firsthand information on changes in the CCP's political situation. Thus CHENG MING offered exclusive news and attracted wide publicity. In so doing it got itself embroiled in the internal struggle within the CCP.

As we all know, news obtained from sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres, while it may be more accurate than that obtained from the average person, it cannot be said to be 100 percent reliable. Further, such people tend, for the most part, to have a biased view of the world and to furnish "facts" and analyses according to their own needs. CHENG MING used them to obtain hearsay and to uncover inside stories, while they used CHENG MING to stir up public opinion abroad in furthering certain political aims. A classic example was the article "The Domestic Tragedies of Mao Zedong," which appeared in the April 1979 issue of CHENG MING. It is said that it was written by the head of an underground publication. The author of the article carried out a personal attack on Mao, saying that the reasons why his wives and children left him and why his children went mad were attributable to "retribution." Admittedly, the author was only giving vent to his ill feelings toward Mao, but this was to have dire consequences for CHENG MING. It is said that this article caused a great uproar among CCP leadership. Added to this the fact that certain of its reports on inside stories had rather dubious sources of information, and we can understand why an investigation was ordered into its connections and ties with the mainland.



## Problems Are Discovered in the Course of the CCP's Investigations

It is said that after investigations by the CCP departments concerned, they came across three points that changed their opinion of CHENG MING:

1. The predecessor of CHENG MING was 'X' LUN TAN. 'X' LUN TAN was a Hong Kong publication that stuck closely by the gang of four. Spread extreme leftist propaganda and actively criticized Deng. After the downfall of the gang of four, its director, noticing the winds of changes, immediately stopped publication of the 'X' LUN TAN and launched CHENG MING. It thus reemerged in the new guise of an anti-gang of four, "Dengist" publication. The format of CHENG MING and 'X' LUN TAN was exactly the same, except that the tune was the exact opposite of what it used to be. The CCP departments concerned were of the opinion that the magazine was basically run by "people who follow the wind." Naturally, currying favor with the CCP is by no means a bad thing, but cursing others at the first opportunity for being "leftist monarchs," knowing full well that one's own hands are far from clean, is highly obnoxious.
2. CHENG MING has secret connections with heads of underground publications in China and so-called "people with different political views." Those concerned have discovered that, even when the director of CHENG MING was treated as "one of their own" by the CCP and things were going smoothly, he was nevertheless establishing secret connections with underground publications, recruiting their heads as "special correspondents," constantly, turning to sons and daughters of high ranking cadres and offering high prices (Hong Kong dollars, tape recorders and television sets) for "information."
3. The CCP departments concerned also discovered that the mailing method of CHENG MING consisted of using the postal boxes of certain leftwing newspapers to evade manuscript censorship.

It is said that the CCP departments concerned paid particularly close attention to the three points mentioned above, especially the last two, being of the opinion that if CHENG MING is, as it claimed, to be, a "patriotic publication," it could not possibly carry out this kind of practice against its own country. In view of these two points, CHENG MING was not only discredited, it was also reclassified and closely scrutinized. Hong Kong leftwing newspapers had in the past issued a couple of press releases as each issue of CHENG MING came off the press. But later they did not even carry its advertisements.

Thus, CHENG MING was forced onto a rugged path fraught with hardship and danger. Its people had already become "persona non grata" in China and it was encountering increasing difficulties in its activities.

However, CHENG MING failed to mend its ways and in fact adopted even more covert modus operandi. They say that in his travels to the north, the director, in order to avoid being tailed, would sometimes bypass Shenzhen, thus avoiding the Guangzhou-Beijing route, and take instead the ferry to Shanghai, proceeding from there to Beijing. Contact methods were also changed. In order to avoid main censorship, some "special scripts" were sent to certain contact points in Guangzhou and then were brought out personally by people who had been sent to Guangzhou. These activities were before long uncovered by the CCP departments concerned. Early last year, the CCP departments concerned and the government issued a joint announcement calling for a tightening of "security." As an example of infiltration by foreign power, it mentioned that a certain Hong Kong magazine had offered high prices to cadres and sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres for providing information. It was in fact referring to CHENG MING. It was already extremely obvious what the CCP took CHENG MING for. This change in attitude was noticeable even to Hong Kong media and some CHENG MING readers. But the strange thing was that CHENG MING was still claiming to have special ties with Beijing, in the form of "direct links between Beijing and CHENG MING." In his "random talks on visits to the north," its director persisted with his old tune about being able to make regular trips to Beijing and having access to well-informed sources of information.

## Carrying Out the "Five Nots"

Since despite the hindrance and supervision encountered on its director's visits, CHENG MING continually persisted in furnishing major inside stories and exclusive news reports, it inevitably had to rely on hearsay evidence and embellishing its stories. For example, during the trial of the gang of four, in a report from Beijing CHENG MING said that in Mao's personal letter to Hua Guofeng there appeared after the words "with you in charge, I am at ease," the words "if in doubt, ask Jiang Qing." It also claimed that CCP leaders watched the trial on closed-circuit television in secret rooms and so forth. This obviously became sensational "exclusive news." Not only was this groundless, but it also constituted a clear vilification of CCP leaders. The gang of four were prisoners and also dead tigers. Their trial was being televised both throughout the country and throughout the world. Why were CCP leaders so frightened that they had to hide in secret rooms and watch closed-circuit television? As for Mao's personal letter to Hua, this had already been shown by Hua before Mao's death at a meeting of the Political Bureau. This personal letter was extremely disadvantageous to the gang of four's attempt to usurp power. Therefore, it was not until after Mao's death that the gang of four changed the phrase "act according to past principles" to "act according to the principles laid down." This incident was also reported by CHENG MING. If Mao had really said "if in doubt, ask Jiang Qing," why did the gang of four not think of using it? Why was it up to the editors of CHENG MING to remind them? Afterwards, reporting on the "inside story" of the sixth plenary session, it went on to claim that Mao's personal letter "with you in charge, I am at ease" could be a forgery. If this had really been the case, surely the gang of four would have exposed it right from the start? Why did they have to wait for CHENG MING to proclaim this? All these points were common political knowledge and would not have deserved the slightest mention, but for the fact that they were information obtained "on a visit to Beijing." This gave people the impression that they were disclosed by sources within the CCP, thus enhancing their mystique. This coverage of "inside stories" obviously caused great dissatisfaction, in the CCP departments concerned. Thus, they decided to take steps to make it absolutely clear to the readers that CHENG MING was in no way connected with the CCP and that they should not be so easily misled. Leftwing organizations in Hong Kong went on to carry out the "five nots" against CHENG MING: not printing, not distributing, not advertising, not contributing, and severing contacts between the staff of leftwing organizations and CHENG MING.

It was precisely when CHENG MING magazine was subjected to the overall boycott, that CHENG MING JIH PAO, specializing in CCP inside stories, was commenced. Why the operator started up this kind of newspaper at such a time, we will never know. There was much outside conjecture as to its source of funds, but one thing was sure, funds were not abundant. It is said that it was only a seven-digit figure. After 44 days of publication, it announced a "temporary stoppage." According to reports in certain newspapers, the newspaper had been stifled by the CCP's "advertising weapon," "before its launching, there had been many business agents with mainland connections who had promised to place advertisements. There were so many advertisements that the chief editor had to limit the length to six lines. But on the eve of publication, someone suddenly expressed opinions about editorial policies. The editor flatly refused to listen, insisting that he would not compromise the principle of running an independent newspaper. No sooner had he spoken than it happened. The advertisements stopped coming." People did not know whether these reports were a deliberate revelation by the director or a prediction by members of the same profession, but in any case this was quite a strange thing to say. People knew that before the launching of the newspaper of the same name, the CCP departments concerned had already carried out the "five nots" against CHENG MING. Certainly its director was not so naive as to think that the CCP, which did not support his running a magazine, would sponsor his "running an independent newspaper." It may be said in passing, that even genuine leftwing newspapers in Hong Kong do not get "so many advertisements that the chief editor has to limit the length to six lines." Whether they be business agents for the mainland or Taiwan, Hong Kong businessmen are pragmatic. They have not only political but also economic views. The quality and readability of a newspaper like CHENG MING JIH PAO was plain for all to see. Was it not wishful thinking for this kind of newspaper to think that the golden goose was about to come and businessmen were about to shower money on it?

## Where Should CHENG MING Go From Here?

I am of the opinion that, judging by the way things have gone generally, there could have been a misunderstanding somewhere along the line. The director of CHENG MING clearly thought that judging by the magazine's political stance, his publication had a more commendable character than other Hong Kong publications. It was at least patriotic. The CCP departments concerned should have accorded it better treatment and should have been more lenient toward it. He failed to understand why it had been viewed as "heretical," and why all their subscriptions to ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE releases had been terminated. The CCP departments concerned felt however, that, since they had treated the director of CHENG MING as "one of their own," and a VIP, at that, CHENG MING's usage of underhanded methods to obtain "information" had all the more, really taxed their patience to its limits.

Now, CHENG MING JIH PAO has ceased publication and the contradictions have already been revealed. As a long-time reader of CHENG MING, I hope that it will continue to be published. It once played a useful role, and at that time many people worked their hearts out to this end, thus creating a favorable impression among the readers. But changes in the past 2 years have proved that they cannot run a publication by relying on uncovering inside stories and by dealing in hearsay. This is because the CCP would definitely not, directly or indirectly, support a publication that claims to be "patriotic" and truly or falsely, continuously reports on "inside stories." I do not think that even the most enlightened of political parties or governments in the world would do so. Readers have in the past had a certain confidence in CHENG MING's reports, thinking that it had a unique source of news, but in fact this source of news had long ago been severed. After this turn of events, even if CHENG MING continues to adopt as its mission the disclosure of "secret news" concerning the CCP, it may prove rather difficult for it to win over the confidence of its readers. Therefore, it can and should retrace its steps and become once again a political magazine. It started out relying on political commentaries not on secret news. It can base its analyses, criticisms and reports on public findings. It can also base its investigations and understanding on talks with those whose I.D. card bears a green stamp, that is, those who came to Hong Kong from the mainland. Even if CHENG MING's views should differ widely from those held by the CCP, I doubt if the CCP would go so far as to ruthlessly wipe out this "publication run by the people."

Where should CHENG MING go from here? It really should sit back and think! As a long-time reader of CHENG MING, I am full of expectations!

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Sept. 30, 1981



